BOMBAY COURIER.

VOLUME XXXV.] SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1825. [NUMBER 1715.

IT has been resolved, that all advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary of Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorized to publish them the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified any Servant of the COMPANY or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.
BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.
FINANCE.

Government Advertisement,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT Cash Subscriptions to the 5 per cent Loan, opened by the Bengal Government on the 9th Ultimo, and republished in the Bombay Courier Extraordinary of the 8th Instant, will be received at the General and Subordinate Treasuries of this Presidency, until farther orders.

Published by order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
30th June 1825.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT,
FINANCE.

Government Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT Holders of the Government Promissory Notes, belonging to the 5 per Cent Loan, opened by the Bengal Government on the 19th ultimo, and republished in the Bombay Courier Extraordinary of the 8th instant, residing in any of the districts subordinate to this Presidency, may, on application to the Collector or other officer in charge of the Treasury, nearest to their place of Residence, have the Interest of such Notes remitted to them free of Postage, or other charge, by Bills drawn by the Accountant General; and when such Drafts may be required to be paid in the local currencies of such districts, the same will be granted at the Exchange at which the civil and military allowances are discharged.

Persons desirous of availing themselves of this Advertisement must, after signing a receipt for the interest due to them, deliver their notes to the Collector, or other officer through whom they may desire to receive the amount, in order that the said officer may transmit the same to the Accountant General.

Persons depositing 5 per cent Promissory Notes with the Government Agents, may similarly have the interest payable to them by the Accountant General, subject of course to the payment of the fees ordinarily received by the said Agents.

Published by Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
30th June 1825.

શરકારી જાહેર નામું

એવું જે શ્રી બંગાલા ની શરકારે તારીખ ૧૯ મે મહીનાંમાં ટકા ૫ નુ લોન ઉગાડું છે ને શ્રી મુબાઇ નાં કુમરીઅર આપા ખાનાંનાં કાગલમાં તારીખ ૮ માહે જુને છાપીને જાહેર કીધું છે તે લોનમાં જેને અવેજ લરવો હોએ તેણે શ્રી મુબાઇ ની જંદરાલ તીજોરી મધે અથવા શ્રી મુબાઇ નાં તાલુકા ની તીજોરીઓ મધે લરવો એટલે તાંહાં પરી કુકમ થાએ તાંહાં શ્રુધી લેશે ❀

તારીખ ૩૦ જુન શને ૧૮૨૫
અંગરેજી મુકામ મુબાઇ ❀

શરકારી જાહેર નામું

શ્રી બંગાલા ની શરકારે તારીખ ૧૯ મે મહીનાંમાં ટકા ૫ નું લોન ઉગાડું છે ને શ્રી મુબાઇ નાં કુમરીઅર છાપાખાનાંનાં કાગલમાં તારીખ ૮ માહે જુને છાપીને જાહેર કીધું છે તે લોન બાબત શ્રી મુબાઇ તાલુકા નાં ગાંમોમાંહાં રેહેનાર પાશે નોટો હશે તેણે પોતા ની નજીક હર કોઇ કાલે કટર અથવા જેને હશાતર શરકાર ની તી જોરી હોએ તેની પાશે જઇને અરજ કરવી કે અમારે નોટનું વસાજ આપવા શાકુ આકોંટ જંદરાલ પાશેથી પોશટ વગેરે નો ખરચ થસા વીનાં ચીઠી મંગાવીને વસાજ આપશે તે વસાજનાં રુપીઆ ગામ ચલણી જોઇએતો સરાકર તથા બીજા કામદારોને તલબ આપેછે તે વટાવ પરમાણે આપતા જશે ❀

જે કોઇ આ જાહેર નાંમા પરમાણે રાજ હોએ તણે વસાજ ની પોચ પોતા ની નોટો ઉપર લખીને કલકટર અથવા જે ની મારકતે વસાજ લેવું હોએ તેને શાંપવી એટલે તે નોટોને આકોંટ જંદરા ની પાશે મોકલી દેશે ❀

જે ઘણી ટકા ૫ ની નોટો કલેકટર વગેરે પાશે અમાનત મુકી તેનુ વસાજ ઉપર લખા પરમાણે આકોંટ જંદરાલ પાશે લેશે તે ઘણીને શરશતા પરમાંણે તેની દશતુરી આપવી પડશે ❀

તારીખ ૩૦ માહે જુન શને ૧૮૨૫
અંગરેજી મુકામ મુબાઇ ❀

TRUE TRANSLATION,
W. H. WATHEN,
Per. Sec. to Govt

શ્રી

શરકારી મહીરમત

કોલાબે ધંગાર કોર્ટ શરકાર ને તા ૧૮ મે મહીનાંત પાંચ રે વ્યાજ કેવાનું જેમ લીધડીને વર્ષે ૫ ઉપર કોર્ટ કેમીકર કોલાબાધંતીર મગદાંત તા ૮ મે કે ઉપર તે લીધલી છાપુ મહીર મેહેં વર્ષે વ્યાજ વધરક જેમાંત કર્યા કોલર મરણા મમય યાચા વર્ષક ત્યાંણી ઉપર કોર્ટ કેમી કર્યાંતીર ગા પંત મહણામું મડે મેગી વર્ષતીર ત્યાણી વાર્ષે મહીમ જેણી મરમ ગર મીમ જ્યાંચે સ્વાધીન શરમ ર ત્રીજેગી વર્ષે ત્યાંર વર્ષ મમય જોરી હોએ તેની પાશે જઇને અરજ કરવી કે અમારે નોટનું વસાજ આપવા શાકુ આકોંટ જંદરાલ પાશેથી પોશટ વગેરે નો ખરચ થસા વીનાં ચીઠી મંગાવીને વસાજ આપશે તે વસાજનાં રુપીઆ ગામ ચલણી જોઇએતો સરાકર તથા બીજા કામદારોને તલબ આપેછે તે વટાવ પરમાણે આપતા જશે ❀

જે કોઇ આ જાહેર નાંમા પરમાણે રાજ હોએ તણે વસાજ ની પોચ પોતા ની નોટો ઉપર લખીને કલકટર અથવા જે ની મારકતે વસાજ લેવું હોએ તેને શાંપવી એટલે તે નોટોને આકોંટ જંદરા ની પાશે મોકલી દેશે ❀

જે ઘણી ટકા ૫ ની નોટો કલેકટર વગેરે પાશે અમાનત મુકી તેનુ વસાજ ઉપર લખા પરમાણે આકોંટ જંદરાલ પાશે લેશે તે ઘણીને શરશતા પરમાંણે તેની દશતુરી આપવી પડશે ❀

તારીખ ૩૦ માહે જુન શને ૧૮૨૫
અંગરેજી મુકામ મુબાઇ ❀

TRUE TRANSLATION,
W. H. WATHEN,
Per. Sec. to Govt

શ્રી

શરકારી મહીરમત

કોલાબે ધંગાર કોર્ટ શરકાર ને તા ૧૮ મે મહીનાંત પાંચ રે વ્યાજ કેવાનું જેમ લીધડીને વર્ષે ૫ ઉપર કોર્ટ કેમીકર કોલાબાધંતીર મગદાંત તા ૮ મે કે ઉપર તે લીધલી છાપુ મહીર મેહેં વર્ષે વ્યાજ વધરક જેમાંત કર્યા કોલર મરણા મમય યાચા વર્ષક ત્યાંણી ઉપર કોર્ટ કેમી કર્યાંતીર ગા પંત મહણામું મડે મેગી વર્ષતીર ત્યાણી વાર્ષે મહીમ જેણી મરમ ગર મીમ જ્યાંચે સ્વાધીન શરમ ર ત્રીજેગી વર્ષે ત્યાંર વર્ષ મમય જોરી હોએ તેની પાશે જઇને અરજ કરવી કે અમારે નોટનું વસાજ આપવા શાકુ આકોંટ જંદરાલ પાશેથી પોશટ વગેરે નો ખરચ થસા વીનાં ચીઠી મંગાવીને વસાજ આપશે તે વસાજનાં રુપીઆ ગામ ચલણી જોઇએતો સરાકર તથા બીજા કામદારોને તલબ આપેછે તે વટાવ પરમાણે આપતા જશે ❀

જે કોઇ આ જાહેર નાંમા પરમાણે રાજ હોએ તણે વસાજ ની પોચ પોતા ની નોટો ઉપર લખીને કલકટર અથવા જે ની મારકતે વસાજ લેવું હોએ તેને શાંપવી એટલે તે નોટોને આકોંટ જંદરા ની પાશે મોકલી દેશે ❀

જે ઘણી ટકા ૫ ની નોટો કલેકટર વગેરે પાશે અમાનત મુકી તેનુ વસાજ ઉપર લખા પરમાણે આકોંટ જંદરાલ પાશે લેશે તે ઘણીને શરશતા પરમાંણે તેની દશતુરી આપવી પડશે ❀

તારીખ ૩૦ માહે જુન શને ૧૮૨૫
અંગરેજી મુકામ મુબાઇ ❀

TRUE TRANSLATION,
W. H. WATHEN,
Per. Sec. to Govt

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT at 12 o'Clock on Monday next the 11th instant, a CARRIAGE together with articles of PIECE GOODS &c. will be sold by Public Auction at the General Pay office on the Hon'ble Company's Account.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
GEORGE ELLIOT,
Acting General Pay Master.

BOMBAY,
GENERAL PAY OFFICE,
7th July 1825.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT a GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS of the PEACE, will be held at my Office on Wednesday next the 13th Instant, at 12 o'Clock noon.

B. NOTON,
Clerk of the Peace.

BOMBAY,
No. 17 MEADOWS STREET,
8th July, 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
AN ELEGANT
BAROUCHE,
LATELY REFITTED UP
IN THE
NEATEST STYLE.
Price Rs. 1,100.
Meadows Street, 9th July 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,

AN Elegant Gold Watch by George Clark, with Gold Chain, three Seals and Key..... Rs. 500
A new Military Saddle complete, made to order..... 100
Second hand ditto in good condition..... 50

To Close an account,
Edinburgh Review.. No. 70..Rs. 1-2 00
Quarterly Ditto.... „ 50.. „ 1-2 00
Blackwood's Magazine „ 55.. „ 0-2 00
Meadows Street, 9th July, 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
A LIGHT
PONEY DENNETT,
NEARLY NEW.
PRICE Rs. 750.
Meadows Street, 9th July, 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE THIS DAY RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION.

A COCOA Patent Concert Flute made to order by Monzani, in Case, with double and Spare Springs, Spare head Piece with Silver tuning Tube &c.

A B. Tenor Flute, with six Keys, double Springs &c. as above.

A third F. ditto with Silver tuning Tube &c.

Some Music arranged as Trios for the above Instruments.

Meadows Street, 9th July 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,

GOLD Watch Chains Rs. 115 to 120
Platina and Gold Guard Do.. 110
Watch Keys each 5
Ditto Seals ..... 15 to 30
Ladies Rings ..... 80 to 120
Necklaces ..... 25 to 30
Meadows Street, 9th July 1825.

TO BE SOLD BY RETAIL,

IN A WAREHOUSE
IN APOLLO STREET
Next to
Jehangeer Nasserwanjee & Co.'s Shop,

A FEW Hogsheads of STEIN & SIMS PALE ALE imported per H. C. S. Farquharson, Price Rs. 90 per Hhd.

This Beer will be found of very Superior quality, and fully equal to Hodgson's.

Bombay, 8th July 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
On THUSRDAY next, the 14th Instant,

THREE Cases of Cutlery, consisting of Ivory handled Knives and Forks in Sets, Bone handled Ditto, Penknives, Pocket ditto, Scissars &c.

ALSO,
TWENTY MAUNDS
OF
BEST COCHIN
CANDLES.
Meadows Street, 9th July 1825.

A CARD.

WE request our Advertising friends to send their orders for the insertion of Advertisements as early in the week as possible. We cannot insure the appearance of any Advertisement that is not sent BEFORE 12 o'clock on Friday morning.

Courier Office, 9th July 1825.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons,

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

On MONDAY, the 18th Instant,

AT THEIR ROOMS

TWENTY FOUR CASES

OF

EUROPE

PIECE GOODS,

IMPORTED PER SHIP OGLE CASTLE & AMITY,

CONSISTING of Superfine French Cambrics, Spotted and Striped ditto, Long Cloths of different sorts, fine French painted Turkey Red Velvets, and dark Cambric Printed Chintz, belonging to the Estate of late W. Peill, Esq.

AND

At the same time will be sold upwards 40 pieces of Woollen Cloth of different colours, also belonging to the said Estate.

TERMS—CASH,

And the lots to be cleared away within 8 days from the day of Sale, otherwise will be resold on account and risk of first purchaser.

Bombay, 9th July, 1825.

એદલજી•ખરશેદજીનાં•છોકરાઓ

શોમવારને•દીને•તા• ૧૮ મી•આએ•મ

ઈનાં•નીએ•જાહેર•લીલાંકુ•કરીને•પોતાનાં

લીલાંકુ•ખાનાંઓ•મરનાર•વીલીઅમ•પીલ

ઙશકુએર•ની•ઙશકેઓમતમોની ૨૪ પેટી

ઓ•વેલાતી•કાપડની•વોકેણો•નાંમે•ઓ

ગલ•કેઆશતલ•તથા•આમીતી•કુપરથી•

કુતરેઓછે•તે•વેચશે—કરાંશીશી•શારી•કુ

નચી•કુમાશદાર•કેઆમબરીક•તથા•ખુટી

દાર•તથા•શલીદાર•કરોંશીશી•કેઆમબ

રીક•તથા•જુદી•જુદી•જાતનાં•લાંગા•કલા

થો•તથા•કરાંશીશી•શારી•કુનચી•રંગીન

નુરકી•રાતી•મખમલો•તથા•દારક•કેઆ

મબરીક•છાપેલી•છીટો ❀

તથા

એજ•વખતે ૪૦ થી•વધતા•તાકા•બનાંત

નાં•તરેક•તરેકનાં•રંગનાંછે•તે•વેચશે—એ

ઇી•માલ•મરનાર•વીલીઅમ•પીલ•ઙશકુ

એરની•ઙશકેઓમતમોનોછે ❀

વેચાણની•બોલી•એજે•રોકડાં•નાંણાં•

ભરીને•વેચાણનાં•દીનથી•દીન ૮ માં•માલ

કુચકી•લઇજાએ—નકીતો•પેકેલા•ખરીદ

દારને•કશાબે•તથા•જોખમે•પાછો•વેચાશે

તા• ૪ નો•જુલાઇ ૧૮૨૫

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons,

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

On MONDAY, the 18th Instant,

A BAY HORSE,

WOULD Answer a Lady, with very pleasant paces, and Warranted sound, and a thorough bred grey Deccanee Mare, rising 5, also warranted Sound.

Bombay, 9th July 1825.

HAWKIN'S PORTABLE PATENT WATER CLOSETS.

A FEW of the above may be seen at KEMPT AND CO's Commission Rooms. They are well adapted for Sick Chambers.

Bombay, 9th July, 1825.

FOR SALE,

AT THE

GODOWNS

OF

Messrs. Prinsep & Co.

THE following Wines, from HARPER and BELL, fmported per Alfred and warranted of Superior Quality.

Sherry in Quarters, XXX Rs.	24	per dozen	
Do. in Pints.....	„	14	ditto,
Do. in Quarts XX	„	21	ditto,
Port in Do.	„	20	ditto,
Cherry Brandy in Pints	„	26	ditto,
And per H. C. S. Inglis Rum Shrub in quarts		20	per doz
Fine Old Sherry in Butt XXX		900	per Butt
Do. Do. XX		750	ditto,

Also from E. Butler and Son's imported per Ogle Castle and Marquis of Hastings,

White Sparkling Champaigne	Rs.	60	per doz
Port Wine in quarts ..	„	20	ditto,
Old Sherry	„	22	ditto,
Ditto in half Butts ...	„	400	each,
White Sparkling French Champaigne in good Condition	Rs.	45	per doz.
Serceal in quarter Casks	„	25	
Ditto in Pints	„	18	ditto,

Bombay, 9th July 1825.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE,

THE FIRST CLASS TEAK SHIP

CAMBRIDGE

OF 800 TONS.

MAY be expected to arrive in all this month, and will sail for London on or about the 15th September.

Has excellent accomodations for Passengers, is lofty between Decks, carries a Surgeon, and is equipped in every respect as a regular Indiaman.

For particulars apply at the Office of Mr. PATRICK STEWART.

Bombay, 2d July, 1825.

For Freight or Passage

TO

LONDON.

THE BOMBAY BUILT SHIP

JAMES SIBBALD,

OF

670 TONS,

CAPT. JAMES KEITH FORBES,

(OF THE HONORABLE COMPANY'S SERVICE,)

May be expected to arrive here in all next month, and will return to England without delay.

The James Sibbald has very superior accommodations for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon.

Apply to Messrs. FORBES AND CO.

Bombay, 25th June, 1825.

BILLS ON LONDON.

PRINSEP and Co. as Agents for Messrs. PALMER and Co. of Calcutta, will draw on Messrs. COCKERELL TRAIL and Co. at 6 Months' Sight at 1 | 10 per Rupee for sums not less than £200, and 1 | 9 for smaller sums.

Bombay, 2d July, 1825.

WINES FOR SALE

AT THE GODOWNS OF

Mr. PATRICK STEWART,

VERY Superior Old Sherry imported per Cambridge in June 1824.

From Wilkinson Crosthwait and Co.	
In Butts.....	750 Rupees.
In Hhds.....	375 ditto.
In 6 dozen Cases..	20 per doz.
From Christopher Smith Sons and Co.	
In Butts.....	700 Rupees.
In Hhds.....	350 ditto.
In 6 dozen Cases..	19 Rs. per doz.
Madeira from Blackburn and Co.	
In Pipe..... ..	450 Rupees.
In 6 dozen Cases..	16 Rs. per doz.
Cape Madeira per Pipe	150 Rupees.
Hhds.	75 ditto.

Bombay, 2d July, 1825

FOR SALE

AT

Framjee Cowasjee's Office

IMPORTED PER

ROYAL GEORGE

FROM

LONDON,

A FEW half Chests of 6 dozen and quarter Chests of 3 dozen each English Claret, 30 Rs. per dozen from T. M. Smith, of very good flavour and sound quality, approved by several gentlemen of this place and found equal to Carbonell's 2d growth claret.

TERMS CASH.

No order for outstations will be executed unless accompanied by a remittance, and an agent appointed to receive and forward the wine up the country.

Bombay, 2d July 1825.

Advertisement.

LIEUT. COLONEL WILLIS, Town Major, having taken Charge of the effects belonging to the undermentioned deceased Officers, has, after paying Funeral Charges, Servants' Wages &c. lodged the Balance arising from the Sale of the Effects (Rs. 1464.) one Thousand four Hundred and Sixty four Rupees, in the Hon'ble Company's Treasury.

The Estate of the late Lieut. ARCHIBALD GRŒME of the 3d Regiment Light Cavalry,	1,172
Ditto of the late Ensign WILLIAM WROUGHTON, late of Scindia's Service,	292
Rs.	1,464

R. WILLIS,
Town Major.

BOMBAY,
TOWN MAJOR'S OFFICE,
7th July, 1825.

Jahangeerjee Nasserwanjee and Co.

MOST respectfully beg to inform their Customers and the public in General, that they have purchased the following Goods imported per H. C. Ship Farquharson Captain Cruikshank from London, and have exposed for Sale at their Shop opposite the Government House.

Pale Ale from Hodgson's and Co. Best old Cognac Brandy from Harper and Bell, Port wine from James Nisbett. Oilman's Stores from Hale Fenning and Hale, Best York Hams, Pine cheeses, salted Salmon, Red and Pickled and salt Herrings, Pickled Tongues, Pickles, Sauces, &c. confectionary from Hoffman's and Son, Jar Raspberry Jams, Red and Black currane Jelly Brandy Fruits, Damson, Gooseberry, currants, Plums and Cherries, &c. Perfumery from Smith and Nephew, Lavender water, Eau de luce, Smelling salts, Violet Hair Powder, Jamaica Pomatum, Oil Rose and Russia Oil, &c Hats from Bicknell and Moore, Superfine Gentlemen's Beaver round Black and Drab Hats. Gentlemen's Anglese Forage Caps with Rich Gold and Silve Furniture, Best officers' waist Belts with Rich Gilt and Plated furniture, Regulation Infantry Swords with Tower proof blades. Cavalry officers' Regulation Sabre, Regulation Sword Knots &c. Saddlery, Cavalry and Hunting Saddles and Bridles complete &c. Stationery, Plated ware, Buggy Lamps and Carriage Lace, Best Brussels Carpets. jointed 17 by 11 to 13 by 9 feet, Japan Blacking Day and Martin, Bed Ticks, Table Linen, Cutlery, Buttons, Ladies Straw Bonnets, Seidlitz and Soda Powder, writing Desks, Gentlemen's Shaving Boxes complete Boots and Shoes, cutlery &c. &c.

Bombay, 9th July, 1825.

TICKETS in the Second Calcutta Lottery of 1825, may be had at the Office of Messrs. JOHN LECKIE and Co. at Rupees 120 each.

Bombay, 2d July, 1825.

Advertisement.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery of that part of Great Britain called England, made in a certain Cause depending in the said Court, wherein GILLIES McPHERSON is the Plaintiff, and WILLIAM TAYLOR MONEY and others are the Defendants, the Creditors of JOHN ALLEN McPHERSON, the Testator in the said Cause named (who in and previous to the year 1798 was known by the said name of JOHN McPHERSON, and carried on business at Martinique as a West India Planter, in Partnership with BARCLAY FARQUHARSON and LEWIS PERRAS, under the firm of BARCLAY FARQUHARSON and Co. which said Partnership was afterwards dissolved, and who in the year 1803 came to England, from whence he went in the year 1804 to Bombay, where he resided till the time of his death, which happened in or about the Month of December 1822, are by their Solicitors on or before the 1st day of January 1826 to come in before WILLIAM WINGFIELD Esquire, one of the Masters of the said Court of Chancery in England, at his Chambers in Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, and prove their Debts, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded the benefit of the said Decree.

MACDOUGALL AND CO.
SOLICITORS.

46 *Parliament Street.*
LONDON.

To the Editor of the Bombay Courier.

MR. EDITOR,

Having lately been reading some anecdotes of Flatterers in a little French work not known to all the world, I have translated the following for my own amusement, which may help to fill one of your columns, when you have nothing more interesting.

A Capuchin preaching at Fontainbleau, before Louis XIV. thus began his sermon, "My brethren, we must all die," when suddenly pausing, he turned himself towards the Monarch, "yes, please your Majesty, *almost* all of us must die."

The memoirs of the time agree in painting the Duke de Grammont as the most finished courtier of that period. One day, entering the chamber of the Cardinal de Richlieu without being announced, his Eminence, in one of those moments which he devoted to relaxation, was amusing himself by leaping with his feet joined against the wall. The Duke immediately felt how dangerous it would be to surprise a Prime Minister in an occupation so puerile: a fool would have retired muttering excuses, to which disgrace most probably would have been the reply, but this skilful courtier did not commit so great a mistake: he entered with the greatest precipitation, and cried, "I'll wager a hundred crowns that I leap higher than your Eminence," and the Duke and the Cardinal entered on the contest. Grammont had more tact than to leap higher than his Eminence, and seemingly lost the wager. Six months after he was made Marèchal of France. But if Louis the 14th was thus flattered, Bonaparte was not less so, as I shall by and bye have occasion to remark. In the latter years of the Grand Monarch, adulation became even more ingenious, at least more *recherchée*. Whilst the Gardens of Versailles were decorating with the chefs d'œuvres of Coustou, de Coysevox, &c. Louvois imagined the idea of placing the statues, off the perpendicular, on their pedestals, and the inclination was so remarkable as to be observed by his Majesty, who ordered them to be again properly placed. Louvois, however, maintained lustily that the statues were quite correct, and some other courtiers, who had got the hint, coincided in opinion with the Minister. The King, therefore, desired that a plummet should be brought, which proved the correctness of the royal eye, and the courtiers were in ecstacy at the justness of the coup d'œil of his Majesty!—Towards the end of this reign flattery seems to have laid aside all modesty. Louis the 14th, become old, repined one day at table at the loss of his teeth. "Please your Majesty, who has teeth now-a-days?" replied La Roche Aimon, doing all he could to conceal a very beautiful set of his own. The Marèchal de Villeroy, the most intimate favorite of the Monarch, whose disastrous defeats in no respect lessened him in favour, one day introduced an old officer, who solicited permission to retire from the service—"How old is he?" demanded the King of the Marèchal.—"Please your Majesty," replied he "the age of all the world, Sixty Six years."—Louis smiled, but smiled still more at the apprentice courtier, of whom this Prince asked, "When his wife would be confined?" who replied, with a profound bow—"When it shall please your Majesty."

There are three kinds of flattery; the flattery of speech, the flattery of action, and the flattery of imitation; all the three were employed at the court of Louis the 14th, but at that of the Regent the flattery of imitation prevailed, being the most delicate of all, and the most convenient towards a Prince so devoted to pleasure. The courtiers who showed themselves, under the reign of the old King, the most attentive at a Sermon, during the Regency became the patrons of the opera. They devoted themselves to every kind of dissipation and debauchery, being the fashionable mode of paying court to their Sovereign. The greatest, or rather the basest flatterers of Louis the 14th became the proselytes of the Regent, and they whose age opposed their devotions, solicited for their sons the honorable sucession.

Louis the 15th was but a child when he came to the throne. Villeroy had the charge of his education, and an anecdote will suffice to characterise such a governor. A brilliant fête had attracted an immense crowd into the court of the Palace, and Villeroy, who had led the young King to a balcony, made him remark the multitude that were pressing to see him; "Sire," said he to the Royal Boy, "all that people is your's—there is nothing you see that does not belong to you; you are the absolute master of all whom you see." At one thing only is one astonished, that a prince brought up in such a manner was not a tyrant.

It was on very opposite principles that the virtuous Montausier directed the education of the Dauphin. This Prince, at play one day with the young Crèqui, the latter, although more skilful in the game, affected nevertheless always to lose to his Royal Highness. "Little serpent," exclaimed M.de Montausier in a passion, "you must be suffocated." It was, I believe, the same Montausier who said "that flatterers found their account with the great as physicians with their hypochondriac patients—the latter paid for ills that they had not, the former for virtues that they ought to have."

Towards the middle of the last century some philosophers formed the project of introducing truth and sincerity into courts. Voltaire gave the example at Potsdam, and might have succeeded had he but doubted a little more of success. No Prince ever testified greater contempt for courtiers than the Great Frederic. "It is not fair," said he one day, "to accuse them of absolutely wanting character, and of modelling themselves on all occasions after their masters, it is very true that one sees them sad, gay: libertine, or devout, with those on whom they hang, but who has ever seen them unfortunate with those who become unfortunate?"

Diderot was invited to Russia by the Empress; at one of the suppers at the Hermitage, more agreeable, although not quite so gay as those of Sans Souci, the philosopher made a violent attack on flatterers, which he ended by saying "that he would have a hell made expressly for them." Catherine interrupted the conversation by asking him what they thought at Paris of the death of the last Czar. Diderot, who immediately detected the treachery that lurked in the question, muttered some words about *political necessity—reasons of State*—&c.—"Mister Diderot," said the Empress to him coldly, "take care, you are yourself at least taking the road to purgatory."

I am now arrived at an epoch in which has been verified for the hundredth time the remark of Pliny, "that Princes the most hated are always the most flattered." All who addressed the Emperor Bonaparte seemed imbued with the maxim of the Persian Poet, "to combat the opinion of a King, is to steep the hands in one's own blood: if the Prince say, in the middle of the day, that it is night, hasten to add that the moon is risen and that you see the pleiades." Adulation employed for Bonaparte, formularies at which the flatterers of Tiberius and of Domitian might have blushed. A prefet terminated the harangue which he addressed to the conquerer of Austerlitz with these words—"When God made

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Bonaparte, he rested himself"—Que ne lui plût-il de se reposer avant!—Another functionary, of still more elevated rank, had in his office a bust of the Emperor and the Code of the Conscription: on one was writ in letters of gold "Behold my God"—on the other "Behold my law." This magistrate was not the same, however, who endeavoured to prove to the Tribune, "that the Conscription was an excellent means for increasing the population," whilst another saw in it only "an admirable exercise for the health of young people."

ST. HELENA.

To the Editor of the Bombay Courier.

SIR,

At the Eleventh Annual Meeting of the Benevolent Society at St. Helena, held in James Town on the 27th January last, it was proposed by Brigadier General Alexander Walker, "That the best and most grateful thanks of "the Society are due to those liberal and kind-"hearted Strangers who have so generously "supported the Institution, this, and former "years, with pecuniary donations; and that "their Secretary be requested to publish this "expression of their gratitude in the Indian "Newspapers, in suitable terms; and to take "the opportunity of explaining briefly at the "same time, the nature of the Institution."

In pursuance, therefore, of the duty which thus devolves upon me, I have to request you will have the goodness, through the medium of your Paper, to convey these sentiments to your numerous readers. It is scarcely needful for me to assure them of the great cordiality with which this proposal was unanimously approved. But in explaining the nature of the Institution, I would previously observe, that its zealous founder was our late highly esteemed Governor, Colonel Wilks, who evidently foresaw the inestimable benefits that would result from such an Institution, and accordingly laid its foundation in the year 1814.

The first and main object of the Institution is, to afford the means of a moral and religious education to the children of the lower orders of the community: its secondary object is, to give relief to such of the sick and needy as may require assistance.

The constitution of the Society is very much the same as that of most others of the kind. The Governor and Council for the time being are its Patrons; and its internal management is entrusted to a Committee of nine Gentlemen (five of whom form a quorum) chosen by the body of Subscribers, of which, *three* are elected annually. This Committee meets regularly once a month, and upon such other special occasions as circumstances may require.

The Society is supported by the voluntary subscriptions of the community, and by the contributions of benevolent Strangers, mostly from India, who resort to this Island in their way home to Europe. The amount of such donations, last year, exceeded the sum of £200.

The Company, however, renders the most essential aid to *Education*, in supplying the Schools with most of the buildings, books, and stationery, and the greater proportion of the salaries of the masters: but the remaining expenses of education are defrayed by the Benevolent Society.

The number of Schools at work is *eight*: three day schools, one evening school, and four Sunday schools; comprising, in all, no less than 521 children; and this, in a population not exceeding 5,000.

The regularity and order with which the Schools are conducted, and the surprising progress and ability of the children, have frequently formed a subject of encomium at our annual examinations; and have been generally noticed in our printed Annual Reports.

In addition to the first object of *educating* the lower orders, the Society has lately instituted, by the advice of General Walker, a separate Fund, by further subscriptions, for the purpose of apprenticing a proportion of the children, when they leave school, to mechanical arts and trades.

Such, then, being summarily the nature and objects of this Society, your readers will be satisfied of our sincerity and cordiality, in the vote of thanks which at the last Annual Meeting was passed to those Indian strangers, and others, who have so kindly and generously afforded it their pecuniary support.

I will only add, that in these acts of true benevolence the satisfaction must be doubly increased, when it is remembered that they are chiefly bestowed upon those who have been recently emancipated * from the shackles of slavery; and whose minds, therefore, it is the object of this Institution to set free from the sorer bondage of ignorance and vice.

Your early insertion of these remarks in your widely-circulated Paper, will confer an obligation upon the numerous friends of this Institution, and will, no doubt, gratify a large portion of your readers.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient humble servant,
R. BOYS,
Senior Chaplain and General Supt. of Schools
Secretary.

ST. HELENA,
10th May, 1825.

Donations to the Benevolent Society.

N. B. The Initials annexed to each name, signify the persons by whom the Donations were paid to the Treasurer—and are as follows:

A. E. Signifies Mr. A. Eyre.
S. S. ——— Mr. S. Solomon.
R. B. ——— Rev. Mr. Boys.

1814.	£	s.	d.
R. Prince, Esq.	5	5	0
1815.			
Sir G. Bingham, 53d Regiment, ..	10	0	0
The Master of the Weymouth, ..	1	0	0
Captain Alexander, ...	5	5	0
——— Agnew, ...	5	5	0
A Friend, ...	5	0	0
Rev. Mr. Coleman, ...	5	5	0
Captain Fearen, R. N.	5	5	0
——— Henderson, ...	5	5	0
——— Greatley, R. N.	2	2	0
D. Ibbetson, ...	5	5	0
B. Money, Esq.	1	1	0
W. Money, Esq.	5	0	0
W. Money, Esq.	10	10	0
Captain Scott, ...	5	5	0
1816.			
Lieut. Gen. Sir H. Lowe, K. C. B.	20	0	0
Lady Lowe, ...	10	0	0
Sir P. Malcomb, ...	10	0	0
R. Leech, Esq.	5	17	0
Mr. Blakie, 53d Regiment.	1	5	0
Captain Mortlock, ...	5	0	0
H. Mortlock, Esq.	1	0	0
Rev. W. Reanel, ...	1	0	0
1817.			
Smith S. Esq.	5	0	0
1818.			
Sir J. Reade.	5	5	0
Count Mountholen, ...	25	0	0
Lieut. Prouse, R. N.	2	0	0
Mr. Shea, R. N.	2	0	0
1819.			
Captain Creswell.	5	0	0
——— Harrington, ...	5	0	0
Major M. Innis, ...	5	0	0
1820.			
C. Blake, Esq.	1	1	0
Rev. M. Michel, ...	1	0	0
Mr. T. O'Connor, ...	8	5	0
1822.			
Mrs. Walker, ...	14	15	9
J. W. Sherrar, Esq. Accountant General, Bengal, ... R. B.	5	0	0
Rev. H. Townly, do. .... R. B.	1	0	0
E. King, Esq Purser, H. C. S. Duke of Athol, ... S. S.	2	2	0
C. Stewart, Esq. 2nd Officer do. S. S.	1	1	0
G. Griffiths Esq. Purser, Repulse S. S.	1	1	0
R. Smily, Esq do...Canning S. S.	1	1	0
Capt. Adamson, Winchelsea .. R. B.	5	5	0
Mr. N Collyer, ... (by Mr. Carrol)	40	0	0
Capt, W. Rolfe and Passengers, La Belle Alliance, ... S. S.	10	0	0
Capt. Living, ... Waterloo, S. S.	2	0	0
Capt. Ferguson, Passenger, do. S. S.	2	0	0
Capt. Read .... do. .. do. S. S.	1	0	0
Mrs Baker .... do. .. do. S. S.	2	0	0
Mrs. Payne .. do. .. do. S. S.	2	0	0
Major Hogg, late of H. M. 20th Regiment, ... do. S. S.	2	0	0
Major Frederick, .. do do. S. S.	2	0	0
The Officers of ditto .... .. do. S. S.	2	0	0
Capt. W. Mitchell, H. C. S. Bridgewater, ... R. B.	2	0	0
Capt. Sotheby, .. London S. S.	2	2	0
James Murray, Esq. Qr. Master H. M. 24th Regiment, .. R. B.	3	10	0
J. A. Davis Esq. H. C. S, Warren Hastings, ... S. S.	1	1	0
Capt. Mason, ... do. S. S.	2	2	0
Colonel W. Blackburn, ... S. S.	5	0	0
Henry Mortlock, Esq. .... S. S.	2	0	0
Mrs. Davison, Passenger, General Hewitt, ... S. S.	1	0	0
A Friend, .. do. do. S. S.	1	0	0
C. Taylor, Esq. do. by Mr. L. Gideon,)	2	0	0
Major Phipps, Bengal, ... A. E.	4	0	0
Capt. Maxfield, Bombay Marines A. E.	0	10	0
Captain Sanderson, ... A. E.	0	10	0
Mr. Shore, ... A. E.	0	10	0
Mrs. Wilson, ... A. E.	2	00	0
Mr. Macleane, from Madras .. A. E.	3	0	0
Mr. Henry Heathorn, ... R. B.	5	0	0
Mr. Mulhall, ... R. B.	0	10	0
Mr. Bayes. .... — S. S.	10	10	0
Rev. Mr. Collison, } from the T. Collison, Esq. } Cape,	5	0	0
Illustrissimo Joze Ozorio de Castro Cabral de Alborquerque, General Governador de Macao,	3	15	0
W. Brennan, Sergt. } St. Helena T. Marriat .... } Artillery 5s. each	0	10	0
J. Barty, Sergt. St. Helena Regt.	0	5	0
Capt. T. Stavers, (by Mr. Carrol)	5	0	0
Capt. J. Tomlin,.... Pigott.. S. S.	0	10	0
Capt. Amm, Cutter Duke of Glocester (by Mr. Carrol,)	1	0	0
Capt W. Meade, Euphrates (by Mr. Gideon,)	2	0	0
Major Moxon, ... S. S.	0	9	0
Capt. Parker, Elizabeth (by Mr. Carrol,)	6	0	0
Charles Blake, Esq.	1	1	0
Capt. A. Greig, Norfolk .. S. S.	1	0	0
W. F. .. Madras .. S. S.	0	15	0
Mrs. General Waddington, and Miss Hough, ... S. S.	1	8	0
Rev. Mr. Harding China, . A. E.	1	1	4
Mr. J. Buttivant .... A. E.	2	5	0
——Spankie, Esq. Bengal .	11	5	0
W. Smith, Esq. (by Mr. Carrol)	1	1	0
R. Harris, Esq. (from Batavia) S. S.	1	1	0
D. Frazer, Esq. do. S. S.	1	1	0
J. Colvin Calcutta .. S. S.	1	0	0
Capt. Sutton Ship Sophia S. S.	1	0	0
Capt. Dolge Alfred .. S. S.	1	0	0
Mr. Wilkinson, Surgeon .. S. S.	0	10	0
——Oldham, Esq. Bengal Civil Service, ... S. S.	4	0	0
Capt. Manning, H. C. S. Thos. Grenville, ... S. S.	5	0	0
Major General Hardwick, .. S. S.	5	0	0
Capt. A. Watt, Jemima .. S. S.	1	0	0
W. T. Blair, Esq. Madras .. S. S.	4	1	0
1824.			
Captain A. Greig, ...	1	0	0
W. F. Madras.	0	15	0
Mrs. General Waddington *and* Miss Hough, ...	1	8	0
Rev. M. Harding, China, ...	1	1	4
J. Buttivant, Esq.	2	5	0
— Spankie, Esq.	11	5	0
W. Smith, Esq.	1	1	0
R. Morris, Esq. (*for Batavia.*)	1	1	0
D. Fraser, Esq. .... (Do.)	1	1	0
J. Colvin, Esq. (Calcutta,)	1	0	0
Captain Sutton, (Ship Sophia,)	1	1	0
——— Dolge. (—— Alfrid,)	1	0	0
Dr. Wilkinson, ...	0	10	0
—— Oldham, Esq. (Ben. C. S.) ..	4	0	0
Captain Manning, (H. C. S. Thos. Grenville,)	5	0	0
General Hardwick, ...	5	0	0
Capt. A. Watt, (Ship Jemima,) ..	1	0	0
T. Blair, Esq. (Madras,)	4	1	0
C. Manial, Esq.	5	5	0
Captain T. Haviside, ...	2	2	0
Rev. W. H. Loveless, ...	0	9	0
Capt. G. Welstead (Gen. Harris)	3	3	0
Mr. Dickenson, (do.)	1	1	0
Dr. Wenton, ...	1	0	0
W.	0	4	0
Major Barrow 69th Regt.	2	0	0
Ship Woodford,			
Capt. A. Chapman 2nd Donation, ...	5	0	0
Col. Grant.	1	0	0
Mr. Forsyth, ...	3	0	0
Mr. Cheek, ...	1	1	0
Miss Armstrong, ...	1	0	0
Mr, Marshall, ...	1	0	0
Captain Grove, ...	1	0	0
Sir, J. Forbes, (Bart.)	2	0	0
Miss Ballard, ...	1	0	0
Mr. Stephens, ...	1	0	0
Captain Blanchard, ...	5	0	0
Mr. Money, ...	5	0	0
W. O. Salmon, ...	5	12	6
Captain Dalrymple, ...	1	0	0
Hon. Mr. Ramsay, ...	1	11	6
Captain Percival, ...	1	2	6
B. J. F, ...	1	0	0
J. W. Taylor, Esq.	2	3	6
Captain Pope, ...	1	0	7
J. P. Reaves, Esq.	1	0	0
Captain Glasspoole, ...	1	16	0
——— King, ...	0	10	0
L. Cook Esq.	0	10	0
Rev. W. Thomas, (Madras,)	1	1	0
—— Thomas, Esq.	1	0	0
Rev. W. Michel, ...	1	0	0
Captain Probin, ...	1	1	0
Colonel Kennett, (Ship Cumbrian,)	1	0	0
——— Aichison, (do.)	2	0	0
Hon. Mrs. Harris, (do. .. .	2	0	0
S. Money, Esq. (do.)	2	0	0
Capt. Clarkson, (do.)	1	0	0
Mr. Princep, ...	1	0	0
— Hyde, ...	0	10	0
Capt. Dobson, ...	1	0	0
—— Sotheby, (2nd Donation)	2	2	0
—— Welbank, ...	1	0	0
Col. Farquhar, ...	4	0	0
C. Curling, Esq.	1	0	0
Dr. Henderson, ...	1	0	0
Mr. Stewart, ...	1	0	0
Lieut. De Courtayne, ...	1	2	6
J. Furguson, Esq.	1	0	0
Sir Stamford Raffles, ...	21	0	0
Lady Raffles, ...	10	10	0
Capt. Hull, ...	5	5	0
Dr. Bell, ...	1	1	0
Capt. Herbert, ...	2	2	0
Lieut. Woodhouse, ...	1	1	0
Capt. McGresser, ...	1	1	0
Capt. J. Smith, ...	1	1	0
—— Clifton, ...	1	0	0
—— G. Mulford, ...	1	0	0
—— McDonall, ...	1	4	4
—— Sergeant, ...	1	0	0
M. Du Pay, ...	1	1	0
Capt. Best, ...	1	1	0
—— Tarbutt, ...	1	1	0
Mr. D. J. Prince, ...	1	1	0
Capt. L. Montrief, ...	1	1	0
H. Hutchison, Esq.	2	2	0
Capt. Younger, ...	1	0	0
—— Fenney, ...	2	0	0
—— Watson, ...	1	1	0
A Friend, ...	1	1	0
Col. Molesworth, ...	0	18	0
Capt. Holroyd, ...	2	10	0
Mr. Holroyd, ...	2	10	0
Capt. Sutherland, ...	2	10	0
—— Drysdale, ...	2	2	0
—— Berham, ...	1	0	0
—— Storey, ...	1	0	0
A Friend, ...	0	10	0
L. Griffiths, Esq.	1	0	0
Capt. Talbert, ...	1	0	0
—— C, ...	0	4	0
C. Maitland, Esq.	2	0	0
Mr. C.	2	0	0
Mrs. Eyre, St. Helena.	25	6	1
1825.			
Lieut. Colonel Lushington, ...	1	1	0
Mrs. Palmer, ...	6	6	0
—— Strachan, ...	3	0	0
—— Smith, ...	1	0	3
Mr. Palmer, ...	2	2	0
Captain Farquhar, ...	2	2	0
——— J. Rennoldson, ...	1	0	0
——— Simpson, ...	1	0	0
Lieutenant C. Braken, ...	1	0	0
F. M. Esq.	1	0	0
Captain Eastwick, ...	1	2	6
——— J. Lindsay, ...	0	18	0
——— Pitman, ...	1	0	0
W. Dallas, Esq.	0	9	0
Lieutenant T. Young, R. N.	1	0	0
Captain Walker, ...	2	2	0
Colonel Oglevie, 20th Regiment, ..	2	2	0
A Friend	0	4	6
Colonel Pennington, ...	2	0	0
Captain Davey, ...	1	0	0
Colonel Patrickson, ...	1	0	0
T. Larkins. Esq.	1	1	0
C. Crawford, Esq.	2	2	0
Mrs. Brown, ...	1	9	0
H. Nisbet. Esq.	4	0	0
Capt. Manylis.	1	1	0
Mr. Barlow, ...	1	0	0
P. J. Littlejohn, Esq.	1	2	6
W. Leycester, Esq.	2	0	0
Mr. Manchhan, ...	1	1	0
Colonel Faithful, ...	2	0	0
Colonel Bruce, ...	2	0	0
Colonel W.	1	0	6
T. Blair, Esq.	0	4	0
Mr. and Mrs. Heath.	5	0	0
Sir W. Fraser, ...	5	0	0
J. Macqueid, Esq.	5	0	0
Lady A. Campbell, ...	5	5	0

GENERAL ORDERS,

BOMBAY CASTLE, 1st JULY 1825.

By the Honorable the Governor in Council,

No. 221 of 1825.—Cornet T. B. Hamilton of the 1st Regiment Light Cavalry is permitted to proceed to Europe on sick certificate for three years from the date of his embarkation.

Bombay Castle, 2nd July, 1825.

No. 222 of 1825.—Captain Andrew Campbell, Senior Deputy Ordnance Commissary at the Presidency having proceeded to sea on sick certificate, Captain F. P. Lester, the second deputy, is appointed to act during his absence.

Lieutenant Mathew Law, of the Artillery, is appointed to act for Captain Lester.

Bombay Castle, 2nd July, 1825.

No. 223 of 1825.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointment.

MARINE BATTALION

Lieutenant Richards Philips of the 1st or Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry to be Interpreter in the Hindoostanee and Mahratta languages and Quarter Master vice Noton[illegible] on furlough.—Date of ap[illegible] 1825.

Bombay Castle, 5th Jul[illegible]

No. 224 1825. In consideration of additional duty imposed on the Office[illegible] the Garrison of Tannah by holding [illegible] the European Veteran Company, the [illegible] Governor in Council is pleased to encre[illegible] lowances of the command to the scale l[illegible] in General Orders of the 14th September [illegible] Officers Commanding Extra Corps, and to di[illegible] that the provisions of that Order be made applica[illegible] ble to the present Commandant of Tannah from the date they had general operation with reference to Government Command.

Bombay Castle, 7th July, 1825.

No, 225 of 1825.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the Medical line.

Assistant Surgeon Duncan, to be Vaccinator in the Southern Concan vice Bird promoted.

Assistant Surgeon Erskine, to be Surgeon at Sholapore vice Duncan.

Assistant Surgeon Macdonell, to be Surgeon to the Political Agent in Kattywar.

Assistant Surgeon Tawse, to be Surgeon in Candeish from the 1st of November next.

Assistant Surgeon Mackell, to be Surgeon at Mocha.

By Order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.
W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Sec.

MARINE APPOINTMENT.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Captain Lawrence, to the situation of Commodore on the Surat station for the ensuing season, in sucession to Captain Tanner.

By Order of the Honorable the Governor in Council;
D. GREENHILL,
Act. Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
7TH JULY, 1825.

CORRESPONDENTS.

BEER AND HUBBLE-BUBBLE is under consideration.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY,

SATURDAY, JULY 9TH, 1825.

EXCHANGE.

On London...6 mon' 1 | 10d per Rupee.
Calcutta...30 days 103 B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca.
Madras.... ...do. 98½ B'y Rs. per 100 Madras
COMPANY'S PAPER.
Remittable.... 133 B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca.
Unremittable.. 106 a 116 do.

There have been no arrivals from England since our last, so that we still continue indebted to the Bengal and Madras journals for the latest Europe intelligence. The Bengal papers received during last week have been almost entirely silent as to the situation of our Armies in the territories of Ava. Our troops in Aracan appear to be suffering much from sickness, and private letters from Calcutta mention that Sir A. Campbell's force was far from being healthy. Prome is described as a miserable collection of bamboo huts, situated in a swampy ground, in the midst of hills, and the water is stated to be extremely bad, while the troops were still obliged to rely on the stores at Rangoon for supplies, the communication with which was extremely tedious. The messengers, who it was supposed would return with full powers to negociate, had not made their appearance, and it was rumoured that the King and court had retired to the hills and jungle, taking with them every thing valuable.

Penang, by the last accounts, was threatened with an attack from the Siamese, and two of the Indiamen in the Hooghly were to take on board a native Regiment for that Island.

A Committee of the House of Commons has been appointed, to inquire into the state of Ireland. We are glad of this, for some good will no doubt be the result; but to tell the truth, we do not expect that the *quantum* will be great. The evils which have retarded the prosperity, and we may add the civilization, of Ireland, have been sufficiently obvious, but no British ministry has had yet the courage to strike at their root, by the exertion of a just, bold, and decisive policy. How is it possible that Catholic Ireland can raise herself, while she is bowed down to the earth by the weight of two church establishments, and while her life, spirit, and energy, and her motives to dignified exertion, have been destroyed by the odious and degrading disabilities, to which, with curses on her lips and a rankling spirit of revenge in her heart, she has been obliged to submit. We hear a great deal about the injustice of touching the property of the Established Church in Ireland. By what right, and by what title, was that property acquired? By an act of power, or rather by a legitimate robbery, it was transferred from one church to another, and instead of an injustice, it would, in our opinion, be fair to restore it to those who possess the right to inherit it—the Catholic Church. The consequence of this transfer of property has been, in our opinion, the cause of [illegible] afflicted

[redacted]pay, and rather at a [redacted]urch, the tenets of which [redacted]ess, the Catholics were ne- [redacted]lecting the ministers of their [redacted] to make it a rule to obtain [redacted] cheap a rate as possible, the [redacted] which was that they fell under [redacted]troul of an ignorant, superstitious, [redacted] degraded priesthood, inimical to [redacted]ngland from being bound to her by no tie of affection or interest, and always ready to foster discontent and rebellion, with the hope that a change would restore them to that influence, power, and affluence, of which they naturally thought themselves unjustly deprived. Had the property of the Catholic Church been originally respected,—had the Catholic religion been placed under the protection instead of under the ban of the Empire,—and had those who professed it been allowed to enjoy the same privileges with their Protestant fellow-subjects, at the same time that the strong and impartial arm of the law was extended for the protection of both parties,—had the justice which is implied in these measures been done to Ireland, she would not stand, as she does at present, the most prominent and melancholy example of misgovernment that ever was exhibited to the world, and from which all nations may learn negative lessons of political wisdom. The pangs and sufferings that Ireland has endergone may be compared to those of living animals, which are sometimes cruelly subjected to the knife of the anatomist, for the purpose of aiding discovery and increasing knowledge. She has been, and still continues, the lingering victim of painful political experiments. It is now, however, time to heal her wounds, but we have serious and well founded doubts as to her deriving any benefit from the mere measures of expediency, which are the only ones likely to be adopted by the present divided cabinet.

The following gratifying and important piece of intelligence has been kindly communicated to us.—"On the 28th March N. Lat. 15. 30. W. Long. 31. 30, the Farquharson spoke the Danish Brig Amphitrite, of Holstein, 6 weeks from Buenos Ayres, bound to St. Ubes, the Captain of which reported the entire defeat of the Royalists under General Canterac, and his subsequent capitulation and surrender to General Sucré' on the 9th December. The Amphitrite sailed from Buenos Ayres on the 12th February, and the Gazette of the 9th was obtained from her, in which was detailed the Articles of capitulation. The Spanish authorities were about to leave Peru for the mother country in two frigates. On the 5th April the Farquharson spoke the Owen Glendower, and gave Commodore Christian the Gazette above alluded to.

We observe that Sir Charles Long presented in the House of Commons on the 25th February a petition from the trustees of the British Museum, praying that they might be enabled to purchase the valuable Oriental collection of the late Mr. Rich, formerly of the civil service of this establishment, and Resident at Bagdad. The curious manuscripts and the medals and antique relics discovered in the neighbourhood of Nineveh and Babylon, which are contained in this collection, were not obtained without great labour and expense, and will be a valuable addition to the specimens of antiquity already contained in the great national Museum. The value specified is £8,000.

Native accounts from the Northward mention that the Scindians had collected a large force at Ryma ka-bazar, which is on the North side of the Bunny or Runn. and about thirty miles distant from Loony, on the Cutch frontier. Parties of freebooters, supposed to be from this force, had again made their appearance in Cutch and plundered two villages, the patels of which they carried off. By the last accounts rain had fallen at Mandavee, so that we may suppose there has been a general fall all over the Northern districts.

The cholera has been raging for some time past in most of the districts subject to this Presidency, and in some instances in a very bad form. H. M. Queen's Royals and 6th Regt. lately arrived, have both suffered from it, and within the last few days it has made its appearance among the natives here, but as yet the casualties have been but few.

We understand the Arab ship Fulke, which sailed on the 28th ult. for Penang, has been driven one shore on some part of the coast of the Northern Concan, we believe near Killie-Mahim. The crew, with the greater part of the cargo, including some treasure, have been saved. She was seen by the Cornwall making very bad weather, and probably was running back for the harbour, but not seeing the LIGHT went to the Northward, when it was hardly possible she could escape being wrecked.

We are happy to state that there has been an abundant fall of rain in the Deckan and in Candeish, and as neither the Bengal nor Madras dawks arrived yesterday, we may presume that the supply has been general.

The weather during the last week has been extremely stormy, with frequent showers. The Cornwall, which sailed for Liverpool, was obliged to return, having sprung a leak soon after leaving the harbour. The Abberton, for London, has also been obliged to return, to wait more settled weather.

A Spanish ship, the Aurora, of 700 tons, is stated in the Ceylon Gazette of the 11th June, to have been lost on the Island of Zanzibar,—What could she have been doing there?

We feel much pleasure in publishing in to-day's number a letter from Mr. Boys, secretary to the Benevolent Society at St. Helena, expressing the Society's gratitude for the assistance it has received from Indians who have happened to visit that Island. We trust the same liberality will be continued towards an institution whose objects are so beneficent and praiseworthy.

The Madras Gazette mentions that His Majesty's Ships Ganges and Wellesley were preparing to convey troops to India.

ANGLO-INDIAN steam navigation, like Phrenology, is a subject which has completely ceased to agitate the public mind. Hope has been so long deferred that despair has taken her place, and a person begins to be laughed at if he even alludes to the probable arrival of the ENTERPRIZE. We certainly had some misgivings when we understood she was advertised to sail on the 1st of April, but we are still not without hope of her making her appearance. The following, from an English paper, relates to the plan of the voyage:—

"We have not heard the details of the plan, but we have no doubt of its feasibility; we should think, that its course should be by Madeira, St. Jago, St. Helena, the Cape, through the Mozambique channel to Johanna, and thence to Bombay; if for the other coast of the peninsula, from Johanna to Point de Galle, Madras and Calcutta. At all the places mentioned she might take in coals; the time consumed in the voyage might be thus stated, allowing at the very low rate of eight knots an hour.

To Madeira	7 days
To St. Jago	5
To St. Helena	11
To the Cape	7
To Johanna	11
To Bombay	12½
Total consumed in voyage.	53½
Allow for stoppages	10½
	64 days to Bombay
To Johanna as above	41
To Point de Galle	12
To Madras	2
Consumed in voyage	55
Allow for stoppages	12
	67 days to Madras
Madras to Calcutta	4
Stoppages	2
	73 days to Calcutta.

The most rapid voyage made heretofore, was by the Medusa in 1805; this ship went in 86 days to the Sand Heads, and returned in 84; but it is to be considered that she was a frigate unencumbered with freight of any kind, and built for the express purpose of fast sailing. If steam-boats be established, the maximum of time will thus be three weeks shorter than the former *minimum*.

The following are the Army Estimates.

"These Estimates contain two separate accounts; the first for the troops kept up from the commencement of the present year up to the 25th March; the second for the troops from 25th March to the 24th December. The latter comprehends the proposed increase of force.

"This increase is now greater, we are sorry to see, than was some time ago proposed, and as we had reason to believe determined on by the Government.

"The following is the statement of the forces for the two several periods:—

	First three months.	Nine Mths.
Horse Guards and Cavalry in general	7,014	7,014
Foot Guards	5,726	5,726
Infantry of the Line	53,952	69,307
Colonial, Staff, and Waggon Corps	3068	3,084
	69,760	85,131
		69,760
The increase amounts to		15,371

"The numbers we have given above include the officers, and the increase is effected by raising the number of each battalion from 575 to 740 rank and file, and including officers, from 650 to 835.

"The above statement is entirely exclusive of the King's troops employed in India at the charge of the Company, the number of which amounts to 25,612."

The following infallible plan for choosing a wife has been sent for insertion. We do not know whether the poetry is original or not—all we can say is that the idea of such a test would quite horrify a Bombay Pimlico.

THE CHOICE OF A WIFE BY CHEESE.

There lived in York, an age ago,
A man whose name was Pimlico:
He lov'd three sisters passing well,
But which the best he could not tell,
These sisters three, divinely fair,
Show'd Pimlico their tenderest care:
For each was elegantly bred,
And all were much inclined to wed;
And all made Pimlico their choice,
And prais'd him with their sweetest voice.
Young Pim, the gallant and the gay,
Like ass divided 'tween the hay,
At last resolv'd to gain the ease,
And choose his wife by eating cheese—
He wrote his card, he seal'd it up,
And said with them that night he'd sup;
Desir'd that there might only be
Good Cheshire cheese, and but them three;
He was resolv'd to crown his life,
And by that means to fix his wife.
The girls were pleas'd at his conceit,
Each dress herself divinely neat,
With faces full of peace and plenty
Blooming with roses, under twenty;
For surely Nancy, Betsy, Sally,
Were sweet as lilies of the valley;
But singly, surely buxom Bet
Was like new hay and mignionet;
But each surpass'd a poet's fancy,
For that of truth was said of Nancy:
And as for Sal, she was a donna,
As fair as those of old Crotona,
Who to Apelles lent their faces
To make up Madam Helen's graces.
To those the gay divided Pim
Came elegantly smart and trim,
When ev'ry smiling maiden, certain,
Cut off some cheese to try her fortune.
Nancy at once not fearing—caring
To shew her saving, ate the paring;
And Bet, to shew her gen'rous mind,
Cut and then threw away the rind;
While prudent Sarah, sure to please,
Like a clean maiden, scrap'd the cheese.
This done, young Pimlico replied,
Sally I now declare my bride:
With Nan I can't my welfare put,
For she has prov'd a dirty slut;
And Betsy, who has par'd the rind,
Would give my fortune to the wind.
Sally the happy medium chose,
And I with Sally will repose;
She's prudent, cleanly; and the man
Who fixes on a nuptial plan,
Can never err, if he will choose
A wife by cheese—before he ties the noose."

ARRIVAL.—Lieut. Col. J. C. Midford, 11th Regiment N. I.

DEPARTURES.—Capt. J. W. Watson, Artillery, Assist. Surgeon Gibb.
Capt. Campbell, Artillery.
Lieut. Col. B. W. D. Sealy. 3d Regt. N. I.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE
AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS,—July 3d Ship Cornwall, Capt. R. Morison, returned from Sea.
Do. Imaum of Muscat's Brig of War Sultany, Nacqudah Sharp, returned from Sea.

DEPARTURES.—None.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—June 22d, Ship Lord Suffield, Captain D. Dipnell, from London 11th January.
23d, American Ship Ninus, Captain N. Frye, from Boston 18th February.

DEPARTURES.—June 21st, H. M. Ship Tees, Captain F. Marryatt, on a Cruize.
22d, Ship Lady Campbell, Captain J. Irvine, for Calcutta.
23d, American Ship Ninus, Captain N. Frye, for Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—June 14th Bark George, J. Poulson from Madras 3d and Vizagapatam 6th June.
June 15th, Ship King George the Fourth, J. Hullock, from Bombay 25th May.
Passengers per Bark George from Madras:—Mrs. Poulson and Miss C. Sayer.
Per King George the Fourth:—Mrs. Heatley and Child; Mrs. Pichard; Mrs. McCarthy and Child; Mrs. Bailes and 4 Children; a Detachment of H. M. 47th Regiment; 82 European Women, 91 Children, 18 Native Women, 25 Children, 1 Sergeant, and 11 Privates.

DEPARTURE.—June 12th, French Ship Navigateur, F. G. Heré, for Bourbon.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.—On Saturday 2d Instant, at Government House, the Lady of Captain Burrowes, H. M. 20th Regt. of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—On the 29th ultimo, Washington James, son of James Morley Esq. aged 1 year and 22 days.

On the evening of the 2d Instant, of that fatal disease the Liver, Nowrojee Cawasjee, a respectable Parsee Merchant, aged 75 years, whose loss will be deeply felt by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, but more so by his disconsolate family, and a large circle of friends. Nowrojee Cawasjee was a principal Merchant for many years at Alepey, under the protection of Ramrajah the late Prince of Travancore.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.—On the 22d June, at St. George's Church, by the Reverend W. Roy, Senior Chaplain, Mr. Ebenezer Bell, to Mrs. Harriet Elizabeth Carty.

BIRTH.—At Kamptee near Nagpore, on the morning of the 6th of June, the Lady of Lieut. J. S. Impey, Postmaster to the N. S. F. of a son.

DEATHS.—On the 3d May, Mr Adam Balfour, At Nagpore, on the 1st June much regretted as a worthy man, and soldier, Mr. Conductor Joseph M'Gibbon, of the Ordnance Department.—He served the Honorable Company in India faithfully twenty-five years.

On the evening of the 2d June, at Kamptee near Nagpore, Charlotte Sparkes, the infant Daughter of Captain W. N. Pace, of the 25th Regiment N. I. aged 6 months.

At Mangalore, on the 5th June, Mrs. James Hugh Alexander Craig, Head Clerk and Accountant in the Hoozoor Cutcherry of the Principal Collector in Kanara.—He died at the age of 45 after a short but painful illness, which he bore with Christian resignation—having been 30 years in the Service of of the Government.

At Arcot, on the 7th June Lieutenant G. Cheape, of the 1st Regiment Light Cavalry.

On Sunday, the 12th June, died at his father's house, Alexander, the eldest Son of Francis Piellow, aged 25 years 4 months and 1 day.

At Ramnad, on the 15th June, the infant Son of Major Campbell, aged seven months.

On the 16th June, at Belgaum, the Lady of Lieutenant J. Taylor, of the 4th Regiment Light Cavalry.

At Royapooram, on Sunday the 19th June, Miss Caroline D'Monte, aged 29 years.

On the 22d June, at the Presidency, Black Town, Miss Mary Georgiana Harrison, Daughter of Mr Alexander Harrison, aged 16 years and 3 months.

CALCUTTA.

BIRTHS.—At Calcutta, on the 13th June, the Lady of Alexander Colvin, Esq. of a Son.

At Calcutta, on the 13th June, Mrs. Daniel Kenderdine, of a Son.

DEATHS.—In Fort William, on the 16th April, the infant Daughter of Ensign Butt, Royal Regiment, aged 13 months.

At Calcutta, on the 3d June, the Lady of Capt. Alexander Horsburgh, 46th Regiment Native Infantry.

At Monghyr, in the House of her Son, John Tytler, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, on the 4th June, aged 71 years and 6 months, Mrs. Christiana Tytler, widow of W. H. Tytler, M. D. Apothecary to His Majesty's Forces, Author of a Translation of the Hymns of Chillimachus and other pieces.

At Mr. Beardsmore's Lunatic Asylum Bhowanee[illegible], on the 11th June, Mr. Joseph Bauyard, [illegible] Keeper, aged 22 years.

At Calcutta, on the 13th June, the infant Son of Alexander Colvin, Esq.

At Calcutta, on the 13th June, the infant Son of Mr. Daniel Kenderdine.

MAJOR HIATT It has never fallen to our lot—it falls but seldom indeed to the lot of any—to record a death, more calculated to excite the deepest sorrow and grief in our Society, than that which we have now the melancholy duty of announcing. It is indeed with a trembling hand that we approach the task of bearing testimony to the Worth of Major HIATT, Assistant Secretary to Government in the Military Department, conscious how totally unable we are to do justice to one, who for high and honourable principles, amiable and endearing manners, stood among the very foremost of the worthy, and the good. The Army will hear with sadness of the loss, which it has sustained by the death of Major HIATT: and the circle of friends, who had the happiness to enjoy his acquaintance, will acknowledge as they poignantly feel that he has left a blank not easily supplied. He expired at his house in Russel Street, on Tuesday evening at eight o'Clock.

THE MAID OF ORKNEY.

"My lost, lost love!"—the frantic cry
Died in the thunders of the wave;
The rock was near, the storm was high—
The gallant ship has found her grave!
One flash lit up the reeling bark
O'er the black breakers hurrying on;
A moment's pause, and all was dark—
Another flash—the bark is gone?
—"Look on yon cliff—the awful light
Shows one who kneels all lonely there:
How looks she, stranger, on that sight!"
"Oh, beautiful amid despair!"—
"She cannot feel the piercing blast,
She cannot fear the maddening surge;
That moment was her lover's last,
That wild wind howls his passing dirge."
"But who the reft one, kneeling there
At this bleak midnight's stormy hour?"—
"The fairest of the island fair,
Dark Orkney's pride, and Ocean's flower."—
—Morn—evening—came; the sunset smiled,
The calm sea sought in gold the shore,
As though it ne'er had man beguiled,
Or never would beguile him more.
For his lost child, bower, haunt and home,
The stern sire search'd that mournful day,
While, by the lone deep's golden foam,
The flower of Ocean fading lay.
Oh, there her young and fond heart broke,
Beside her native islet's wave;
And, dying there, her latest look
Was on her lover's bright blue grave.
—Sweet be her rest within the tomb,
And dear her memory in the bower,
And pure the fear that mourns the doom
Of Orkney's pride and Ocean's flower! J.

☞ *See Supplement.*

BOMBAY:—Printed and Published for the PROPRIETORS, at the Courier Press, No. 1, Church Gate Street, by SHREECRUSTNA JAGONNATHJEE PRABHOO, Hindoo, of No. 15, Pallow Street, without the Fort of Bombay.

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS AND ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

[redacted]heir Stations, are requested to give Notice thereof to the PROPRIETORS, who will pay due attention to their Orders.

[redacted]ho require all extra papers to be forwarded to them by post, on the day of publication, are required to give orders to that effect.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1825.

Madras Intelligence.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

JUNE 24th, 1825.

6 per Cent. Paper 3½ per Cent. Prem.
5 " " nominal at par.
4 " " Prem. uncertain.

Exchange at 106½ Mad. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. the rate now adopted by the Merchants and Agents at Madras, in all Purchases and Sales of Government Securities.

Exchange on England 1 | 8½ at 3 months sight.
" " 1 2 9 at 6 Do. do.
Ditto on Bengal 103 at 106 Mad. R. per 100 Sa. Rs.
Ditto on Bombay par.

N. B.---Few transactions have taken place in Government Securities since the opening of the New Loan.

His Majesty's Ships the *Ganges* and *Wellesly* were, we are informed, preparing to convey Troops to India.

Extract of a Letter from Chittagong, June 4, 1825.—We have experienced one of the most awful visitations I ever beheld, and which has left nothing but ruin and devastation behind. Our weather had been oppressive for some days past, although the thermometer had never exceeded 86° at any period of the day; the natives complained even more than the Europeans, but as the rains were approaching, as evidenced by the accumulation of large and watery clouds, we consoled ourselves with the hope of a speedy refrigeration. Upon Tuesday the atmosphere was much overcast, and the barometer fell suddenly at noon, from 29—25, to 29—21: rain followed in the evening, and about ten P. M. matters were so far favorable, that a fine day was anticipated on the following. The clock had but just told the hour of three A. M. when I was awakened by the most melancholy moaning of the wind I think I ever heard; it came rushing along, upon the [illegible]ished ear, as if mooding the evils it was about to commit, and lamenting the misery it was destined to inflict upon the unfortunate natives. I know not how it was, but I felt immediately impressed with the conviction, that a hurricane was approaching, but subduing an indescribably oppressive feeling prevented that energy being called forth, which was shortly so urgently demanded. Ten minutes were spent in this drowsy and listless suspense, when all at once a terrific gust clearly explained what was going to ensue. It wrenched open several strong teak venetians and would have burst the glass doors from the hinges, had the servants and guard not been prepared. As nearly as I can judge, the first blast was from the S. E. as a door more particularly exposed to that quarter, required the strength of three men, bars and bolts opposed to the enemy. The elements after a tremendous struggle, appeared to recede from the attack and left us again under a delusion of peace and tranquillity being restored; they had but withdrawn however to concentrate their force, as a few minutes before four the gale recommenced with the greatest fury, and continued without one moment's truce until nearly eight P. M. It was at its height in my opinion about half-past four, when the greatest damage was unquestionably sustained, and the wonder is now, that a single place was left standing, from the weight and velocity of the wind; as it is, no bungalow or house has escaped, and many of the former, soneat but the previous day, are laying shapeless masses on the ground. The greater part of my verandah was lifted completely off; several venetians in the southern room shivered to atoms, and not an outhouse left, save the stable, which was under shelter of a hill—my other bungalows have been pretty well served, but the new one which I had but just finished, stands solitary with the loss of two verandahs. The rain was a very unpleasant accompaniment, as it came so sharp, that the people were literally blinded, and unable to ave any thing when exposed. The barometer stood 29. 13. Thermometer 80. At four A. M. when it cleared up sufficiently to admit of an inspection, it was melancholy to look upon the wretchedness that presented itself; scarcely a native house left in the bazar, and from the tide being dammed up by the force of the breeze, the whole were inundated. Four brigs in the river were dismasted and ashore, and most of the small craft were sunk. The whole of the Native Field Hospital was unrooted, and the chopper, although it fell inside, most fortunately caused no accident. All around is one sheet of water, and famine with her train of attendants is, I fear much, not far off. Many of the cattle were drowned, and they are now dying rapidly from want of herbage. On a shoal, off the mouth of the river, we distinguish the hull of what has been a fine vessel, the masts have been cut away, and she lies on her side a yielding prey to the ruthless waves. God only knows the extent of the loss, but every ship that was at sea on this coast in the fearful night, must have suffered, as the wind was blowing directly on the land, and there is no friendly port where they could have run for, and no shelter. Large and noble trees, the very pride of the forest, were plucked up by the roots, and laid for ever prostrate. The oldest inhabitant here remembers nothing equal to it, and the natives assert that nothing equal in severity has ever before occurred—in the lower lands, about Backergunge, the scene is even more painful to behold, and I trust the reports will awaken the philanthropist, of your good city to the importance and necessity of a subscription, to relieve a state of unexampled misery. The season for bamboos and grass is long past and most of the natives will be without food or covering. Our most excellent Magistrate, ever alive to the call of suffering humanity, has been indefatigable in making arrangements for temporary relief; but the ruin is so general, that his means and exertions will but little avail, unless properly and promptly backed. Last night was quiet, but the whole of this morning we have had the weather rainy and blustering. The flood tide is now at its utmost height, and and a higher one I never saw; the whole country inundated as far as the eye can reach.---*John Bull.*

[*Mad. Gazt. June 22.*

The following Details of the loss of the H. C. Ship *Kent* are from a London Paper of the 8th of March.

Total destruction of the Honorable Company's Ship Kent, Captain Cobb, by Fire in the Bay of Biscay, with Troops on board.

The Kent East Indiaman, which sailed from the Downs about a fortnight ago, was making her way in the Bay of Biscay on the morning of Tuesday the 1st instant, across the heavy swell common in that stormy entrance to the Atlantic, when her progress was arrested by a fatal accident, in latitude about 47 deg. 30 min. and long. 11 deg. 40 min. An officer who was sent into the hold to see whether the rolling of the vessel had disturbed the stowage, perceiving that a cask of spirits had burst from its lashings, gave the lamp he had in his hand to a seaman to hold while he should replace the cask. Unfortunately, in the continued rolling of the vessel, the man let the lamp fall near the spirits, to which it set fire in a moment. The flames spread; attempts were made to smother them by wetted blankets and hammocks, but all was in vain, and they soon assumed an aspect so tremendous, as to shew that it would be impossible to subdue them.

At this moment of despair the man at the mast-head exclaimed that a sail was in sight; guns were fired, and a signal of distress hoisted. The gale, however, was so heavy, that it was for some time doubtful whether the strange vessel perceived the signal, or was likely to turn aside from her course, but this painful suspense was soon removed by her approach. The boats of the Kent were now got out and placed, not alongside, on account of the flames and the danger of staving the boats, but a-head and astern. Into the latter many got out from the cabin windows, but the chief part were let down from the bowsprit into the boat a-head, the men sliding down by a rope, while the soldiers' wives were lowered into the boat slung three together.

The fire had burst out about ten o'clock, and about twelve the signal of distress had been perceived by the strange sail, which proved to be the Cambria, Cook, outward-bound to Mexico, with a number of mining workmen and a cargo of mining machinery, shipped by the Anglo Mexican Company. It was at two o'clock that the Cambria received the first boat-load of passengers, consisting chiefly of ladies and children, half clothed, and pale with fright and fatigue. The whole afternoon was passed in exertions on board the one vessel in sending off the sufferers, and in the other in receiving them.—The Cambria had amongst her passengers several stout workmen, who took their station at the ship's side, and were indefatigable in hoisting the poor sufferers on board, so that, out of 642 persons in the Kent, no less than 557 were safe in the Cambria before midnight. The remainder (85 in number) were lost, chiefly in getting out and in of the boats, the swell of the sea being very great all the time. The Captain of the Kent was the last man to leave her. She blew up in a few minutes before two o'clock on Wednesday morning.

It may naturally be asked how the vessel could keep so long together amid so destructive a conflagration? She could not have kept together two hours, had not the officers, to avoid one danger, encountered another, by opening the ports and letting in the water, when she shipped such heavy seas as to become water-logged, which of course prevented her burning downwards.

The Cambria, a vessel of little more than 200 tons, was previously sufficiently filled, having goods in her hold and about 50 persons in passengers and ship's company. How great then must have been the pressure and confusion caused by an influx which carried the total on board to more than 600! The progress of the fire in the Kent had been so rapid, as to prevent the sufferers from saving any clothes except what was on their persons, and both officers and soldiers were thus ill prepared to encounter the wet and the cold of the deck. The cabin and the tween-decks (the space for the steerage passengers) were thus crowded beyond measure, and most fortunate it was that the wind continued favourable for the return of the Cambria to an English port. She reached Falmouth in 48 hours after quitting the wreck, and was landing her unfortunate inmates, many of them half clothed, on Friday morning, at the date of our correspondent's letter.

" Messrs. W. Broad and Sons, Agents to Lloyd's."

" Brig Cambria, Falmouth, March 4, 1825.

GENTLEMEN.—You are aware of my leaving this port on the 24th ultimo, with passengers and goods for Mexico, and I beg to acquaint you of my return here this morning at 1 A M. under the following circumstances;---

" On Tuesday last, the 1st instant, being then in latitude 47. 30. and longitude 4. 45. laying to with a strong gale from the westward, under a close reefed main top sail, we discovered a large sail to the westward, and on approaching, found her to have a signal flying of distress, which induced me immediately to render every assistance in my power, and on nearing found her to be on fire. About three P. M. being then on her bow, we succeeded in getting the first boat from the vessels, which proved to be the Honourable Company's Ship Kent, Captain Cobb, of 1400 tons, for Bengal and China, with troops and passengers, amounting, with the crew, to 637 souls. From three to about eight P. M. the boats were constantly employed in bringing the people to the Cambria, & succeeded in saving 301 officers non-commissioned ditto, and privates of the 31st regiment, 46 women, and 48 children, appertaining to ditto, 19 male and female private passengers, and Captain Cobb, and 139 of the crew, amounting in all to 554. The flames now becoming exceedingly fierce, I could not urge the sailors again returning to the ship, nor deem it at all prudent, for the preservation of the lives already on board my vessel, to remain longer near the Kent, expecting her instantly to blow up. By accounts since made up, it is supposed that 64 soldiers, 1 woman, 21 children, and 4 of the crew, were left when Capt. Cobb quitted the vessel, whose conduct during the trying occasion is beyond my humble praise, displaying the greatest coolness, and intrepidity, & by his exertions, & those of Col. Fearon, the commander of the troops, who were the last to quit, the women, children, & passengers were got into the boats, & they did not leave themselves until their influence to induce any more to go into them was useless. At 2 A. M. the Kent blew up, after being completely enveloped in flames for four hours previous. The first originated in the after hold, where spirits were stowed for the use of the troops, a cask of which breaking adrift and bursting, the contents were unfortunately ignited by a candle in a lantern.

" I feel the greatest gratification in stating, that the gentlemen and their Cornish miners, in all 36, with my own crew, 11 more, behaved throughout the trying period with the greatest kindness, in getting the people from the boats, soothing their [illegible] their own clothes and beds [illegible]omen and children, volunteering to go into the boats (which I had good reason to prevent), and leaving nothing undone to make them as comfortable as the limited size of my brig would allow (only 200 tons). It would be pleasing also, could I speak as highly of the crew of the Kent, but I cannot refrain from expressing my great disappointment of their conduct (in which I am borne out by Capt. Cobb), derogatory in every respect to the generally received character of British seamen, by refusing to return to the Kent for the people after the first trip, and requiring my utmost exertions and determination to compel them to renew their endeavours to get out the soldiers, passengers, and the remainder of their own shipmates, who were left behind, and it was only by using coercive measures, in conjunction with my own crew and passengers, and telling them I would not receive them unless they did so, that they proceeded, though reluctantly in their duty—I must, however, except the officers, particularly Mr Thomson, fourth mate, and Mr. Phillips, the boatswain, whose conduct and behaviour, in every respect, justifies my warmest praise. It may not be amiss to state, that two hours after the ship blew up a soldier's wife was delivered of a fine boy on board the Cambria, and both mother and child are doing well.---I remain, gentlemen, your most obedient servant.

(Signed) " W. Cook

" The following is a list of passengers, troops, women, and children, on board the late Hon. Company's ship Kent, Captain Henry Cobb, bound for Bengal and China, March 3, 1825.

" PASSENGERS—Mrs Col. Fearon and five daughters; Miss McGregor and 1 son; Miss Dick; Mrs. Bray and 2 children; Miss Murray; Mrs. Waters.

" Writers.—Mr. Grant, Mr. Pringle.

" Cadets---Mr. Shuckburgh, Mr. Birch, Mr. Hatchall.

" Military Officers.---Lieutenant Colonel Fearon, Major M'Gregor, Captain Sir Charles Farrington, Bart.; Captain Green, Capt. Spence, and Captain Bray, Lieutenant and Adjutant Shaw, Lieutenants Baldwin, Dodger, Raxton, Booth, Douglas, Campbell, and Guinnis Ensigns Tate, Shaw, and Evans. Assistant Surgeon Graham, second Master Waters, Paymaster Monk; all saved.

" TOTAL ON BOARD.—19 passengers, 20 military officers, 344 troops, 43 woman, 66 children, 145 ship's company, Total 637.

" RETURN OF TROOPS WOMEN, AND CHILDREN LOST.—Troops 61, woman 1, children 21; Ships Company, man 1, marine boys 3. Total lost, 90."

Another account, from an individual on board, states that the ship took fire in the after hold, at half past one P. M. and blew up a quarter before A. M. It is a remarkable circumstance that the only seaman lost was a man, who was below and present when the fire broke out. Seeing the hold in flames he ran to the cabin of the second mate and broke open his desk, from which he took four hundred sovereigns, and rolling them up in a handkerchief, tied them round his waist. In attempting to leap into one of boats, he fell short, as is supposed from the weight, and was drowned.

[*Govt. Gaz. June 23,*

A late English paper mentions the receipt of Demerara Papers to the 19th December. George Town had been threatened by incendiaries; several attempts to fire the place had been made, but active measures had been taken, which had prevented all serious consequences. There was, however, considerable alarm in the Colony. It appears that the spirit of speculation has passed into our Colonies; a new company was in agitation to form an extensive *Ice* establishment!

In regard to the cultivation of the spice trees, the settlement at Melville Island has acquired additional importance by the events of last year. Bencoolen, which of late, and particularly whilst under British rule, has been the most productive source of supply, both for nutmegs and cloves, by a treaty of last year was again ceded to the Dutch, who have once more the opportunity of cultivating, in order to destroy the produce of that cultivation, and of practising the same pernicious and delusive system, which has rendered the richest possessions in the world in their hands, sources of expense and detriment.

[*Mad. Gazt. June 25.*

Ceylon Intelligence.

The schooner Mary whose arrival is noticed in our last Saturday's Paper left Mosambique 18th April, was becalmed one month under the Equator. A Portuguese frigate had just arrived at Mosambique from Goa with Troops: the annual Portuguese vessel from Diu and Damaun had also arrived. The Slave Trade is still [illegible] great activity at Mosambique; this being the last year that the Slave Trade is permitted to be carried on by the Portuguese by the Treaty with the European Governments, a very great number of Slave Ships was expected to arrive from the Brazils; and they had even great hopes that it would be tolerated for some time longer. A large Spanish Ship of 700 tons called *Aurora*, was lately lost on the Island of Zanzibar, crew saved; her object in coming there, was supposed to be for Slaves, but the trade in Slaves on the part of Christians frequenting Zanzibar, has been completely abolished by the Imaum of Muscat under penalty of severe punishment and confiscation of vessel.

[*Mad. Gaz. June 22.*

Calcutta Intelligence.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY.	Rs.	As.	17th June, 1825.	Rs.	As.	SELL.
Premium	28	8	Remittable Loan 6 P. Ct.	27	8	Premium
Discount	1	8	5 Per Cent Loan.....	2	4	Discount
At Par	0	12	4 Per Cent Loan.....	1	12	Ditto

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount of approved Private Bills....Sa. Rs.	6	0
Ditto of Government Ditto.....	5	0
Ditto of Salary ditto.....	5	0
Interest on Loans on Deposit of Company's Paper for 2 Months fixed.....	6	0

RATE OF EXCHANGE.

On London 6 Months' sight 1s. 11d. a 2s. 0¼d. per Sa. Rs.
Madras 30 Days Ditto 92 a 94 Sa. Rs. per 100 Mad. Rs.
Ditto Ditto 97 Sa. Rs. per 100 B'y. Rs.

The following intelligence which is not without interest and importance has been just communicated to us, and we hasten to lay it before our readers. The Minerva on her way from Otaheite to this port touched at the Ladrone Islands where Captain Lihou saw the Officers

of the Spanish 64 Gun Ship Asia, and men of war Brigs Achilles and Constantia. These vessels on their way from the west coast of America to Manilla touched at Guam for refreshments, when the crews mutinied, landed their Officers and went off to sea. The Officers freighted two English whalers to convey them to Manilla. Thus far our informant speaks positively, but we may be allowed to conjecture that the intention of the crews was to join the Patriots, and that they have shaped their course to America with that intention. It appeared to be the opinion of the Spanish Officers that the line of Battle Ship would be carried into San Blas on the coast of Mexico, and that the Brigs would proceed to Valparaiso. The want of provisions however which prevailed on board might prove an obstacle to these plans. We have not had any precise information as to the causes or conduct of this mutiny, but we believe that the mutinous crews did not gain possession of all the vessels without resistance, and we understand that the Spanish Admiral or Commodore was badly wounded in the head, and was hoisted on board the English Whaler in his hammock, being disabled from the consequence of his wound.

[*Ben. Hur. June* 15.

ASSAM, JUNE 2, 1825.—Just as I had finished the letter a young fellow who went with Major Bucke's party to Talak came in. They have all just arrived, he says that when they got to Talak, they found all the houses burnt down, they quitted that place and went a day's march over the hills towards Ava, but received intelligence that the Enemy were in some force a few miles a head. All our sepoys but one or two who had been sent out were caught by the Burmese, and as our men were very sickly and not able to stand out against greatly superior numbers they were forced to take to their heels back again to Talak from whence they came by water. Thus ends the second expedition. I do not think we will remain quiet all the rains. There will be some *Rangoon business* done here yet. I only hope I shall keep my health.

[*Ben. Hur. June* 17.

SYDNEY.

THE AUSTRALIAN.—SYDNEY, MARCH 10.

It is impossible to contemplate the nature and the objects of the establishment at Melville Island, without feeling the deepest interest in its success, which localities appear so much to favour. Not only is the security of our commerce in the Indian Seas provided for, but we have the early prospect of witnessing an accession of heterogeneous colonists from the Malays, Chinese, and other inhabitants of the East, who, escaping from the tyranny and oppression of their native shores, will gladly place themselves under the milder government of British law, and the more certain guarantee of British justice. What twenty years have accomplished at Penang, at which period it was a barren sand, it is not unreasonable to suppose that half that time will bring to pass at Melville Island, possessing fertility of soil, and lying in the very tract of Malay commerce. All that Penang afforded was security, but the settlements on the north-west coast offer many local inducements. The accounts represent the trepang or beche-le-mer, the great object of Malay search for the China market, where it is considered a great delicacy of the table, to abound in the vicinity of Melville Island; and on the great Sahul shoal, which is situated between that Island and Timor, at a distance of less than 300 miles [redacted] ly sought for.

English News.

CONGRESS.—*Thursday February* 13.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. *Webster*, from the committee appointed for that purpose, reported that the committee had waited on *John Quincy Adams*, of Massachusetts, and had notified to him, that in the recent election of President of the United States no person having received a majority of the votes of all the electors appointed, and the choice having consequently devolved upon the House of Representatives, that House, proceeding in the manner prescribed in the Constitution, did yesterday choose him to be President of the United States for four years commencing on the 4th day of March next. And that the committee had received a written answer, which he presented to the house. The committee also, in further performance of its duty, had given information of this election to the President.

Gentlemen. In receiving this testimonial from the Representatives of the people, and States of the Union, I am deeply sensible of the circumstances under which it has been given. All my predecessors in the high station to which the favour of the House now calls me have been honoured with majorities of the electoral voice in their primary colleges. It has been my fortune to be placed, by the divisions of sentiment prevailing among our countrymen on this occasion in competition friendly and honourable, with three of my fellow citizens, all justly enjoying, in eminent degrees, the public favour; and of whose worth, talents and services no one entertains a higher and more respectful sense than myself. The names of two of them were, in the fulfilment of the provisions of the constitution, presented to the selection of the House in concurrence with my own: names closely associated with the glory of the nation, and one of them further recommended by a larger minority of the primary electoral suffrages than mine.

In this state of things, could my refusal to accept the trust thus delegated to me, give an immediate opportunity to the people to form and to express with a nearer approach to unanimity, the object of their preference, I should not hesitate to decline the acceptance of this eminent charge, and to submit the decisions of this momentous question again to their determination. But the constitution itself, has not so disposed of the contingency which would arise in the event of my refusal; I shall therefore, repair to the post assigned me by the call of my country, signified through her constitutional organs; expressed with the magnitude of the task before me, but cheered with the hope of that generous support from my fellow citizens, which in the vicissitudes of a life devoted to their service, has never failed to sustain me—confident in the trust, that the wisdom of the Legislative Council will guide and direct me in the path of my official duty, and relying above all, upon the superintending Providence of that Being "in whose hand our breath is, and whose are all our ways."

Gentleman: I pray you to make acceptable to the House the assurance of my profound gratitude for their confidence; and to accept yourselves my thanks for the friendly terms, in which you have communicated to me their decision.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Washington, 10th February 1825.

The following Statement of the votes in the several Colleges, in the late Election of president, by the House of Representatives, has been prepared by a Member of the House, and is published at the request of several Members, who desire that their own votes should be understood.—In the several States the ballots were cast as follows:

	Adams.	Jackson.	Crawford
Maine	7	0	0
New Hampshire	5	0	0
Vermont	5	0	0
Massachusetts	12	1	0
Connecticut	6	0	0
Rhode Island	2	0	0
New York	18	2	14
New Jersey	1	5	0
Pennsylvania	1	25	0
Delaware	0	0	1
Maryland	5	3	1
Virginia*	1	1	19
North Carolina	1	2	10
South Carolina	0	9	0
Georgia	0	0	7
Alabama	0	3	0
Mississippi	0	1	0
Indiana	0	3	0
Missouri	1	0	0
Tennessee	0	9	0
Kentucky	8	4	0
Ohio	10	2	2
Illinois	1	0	0
Louisiana	2	1	0
	87	71	54

* One absent from illness.

Mr. Adams and General Jackson.—The National Intelligencer remarking upon the election of President by the House, says, "if the order anddignity of the official proceedings in this case deserve commendation, not less is to be admired the personal deportment of those most seriously affected by the result. The Evening of Wedne[redacted] the one on which the President's mansion[redacted]s friends. As may well be supposed, an unusual crowd filled the spacious apartments. Mr. Adams, the President elect was there, and so was General Jackson—Never was the usual courtesy of General Jackson more conspicuous, or more honourable to himself. There was a laudable magnanimity in the manner in which he saluted Mr. Adams, and congratulated him on the event which had that day taken place. If Mr. Crawford had been present, we have no doubt he would have done the same. A kindred spirit pervaded the whole scene. The friends of the different candidates mingled together and conversed with good humour and frankness, finely contrasted with the virulence and malignity which in some parts of the country had attended the discussion of this question before it came to the House of Representatives."—*Nat. Gaz. Feb.* 15.

GENERAL LORD COMBERMERE.

"The family name of this distinguished officer is Cotton. He entered the army at the age of fourteen, while at Westminister school; and after receiving a professional education at a military academy, he joined his corps, the Welsh Fusileers, in Dublin, as a Lieutenant. This was in the year 1792. By the year 1795 he rose to be a lieutenant colonel, and the next year he bore a part in the reduction of the Cape, whence he proceeded with his regiment to India. In the compaigns of 1798 and 1799 he served under Colonel Wellesley against Tippoo Saib, and signalized himself at Malavilly. When the Mysore war was over, he returned to England, exchanged into the light dragoons, and rose in 1805 to be major general. In 1808 he took the 15th and 16th light dragoons, to the Peninsula, and distinguished himself at their head, in the north of Portugal, and at the battle of Talavera.

"In the winter of 1809 the local rank of Lieutenant general was given to him, and at the same period he succeeded to the family estates, and a baronetage, by the death of his father, Sir Robert Salusbury Cotton, who was during many years member for the County of Chester. Early in 1810 Sir Stapleton was appointed to the command of the cavalry under Viscount Wellington. As commander of the cavalry, he gave splendid proofs of his talent He covered the retreat of Torres Vedras so effectually, that no stores or baggage were lost; he took an active part in the battle of Fuentes d'Onor in 1811, by a night march of thirty miles, he surprised and routed a French Divison at Villa Garcia; before the battle of Salamanca he held a formidable force of the enemy at bay near Nave de Rey, and thus saved two divisions of British Infantry; at Salamanca he charged three of the enemy's squares of infantry, broke them, and took more than three thousand prisoners; and he effectually protected the retreat from Burgos to the frontiers of Portugal.

"A severe wound which he received in the night from a Portuguese picquet obliged him to return for a while to England: but he resumed his command in 1813, and was conspicuous at the battles of Orthes and Toulouse. In 1815 he was at the head of the duke of Wellington's cavalry in France, where he remained till 1817 when he was appointed Governor of Barbadoes, and commander of the forces in the West Indies.

"In 1814 he was created Baron Combermere and in the same year he married Miss Julia Greville, cousin to the earl of Warwick. He was made a knight of the bath in 1812; he also received Portuguese, Spanish, and Hanoverian orders of knighthood, and wears a cross and clasp for the various battles in which he has been engaged. He is colonel of the third Regiment of dragoons and Governor of Sheerness."—*Public Characters.*

LONDON.—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1825.

Intelligence of a very interesting nature has been transmitted from France. The Government has, it appears, sanctioned the formation of a Company, the object of which is to cut a canal from Dieppe to Paris, and thus to confer on that city invaluable advantages in a commercial point of view. The execution of this important project is to be carried into effect immediately. Prince Polignac and M. Laffitte are among the subscribers to the undertaking.

It seems certain that some diplomatic conferences of the Ministers of the Allied powers will be held at Paris in a short time; but the specific objects of these meetings is not perfectly known. It is supposed, however, that the state of Spain, and the recent recognition by England of the independence of some of the countries of South America, will form the principal topics of discussion. It is, however, affirmed that the intention of holding these conferences was declared before that recognition was decided on. The Spanish Government is said to have taken such umbrage at the step we have taken in that affair, that it is determined to prohibit the importation into Spain of our cotton goods and salt fish, in order to punish us. This fact, rests, however, only on report.

Last night in the House of Commons, Mr. Goulburn's *Unlawful Assiocation* Bill was read a second time. Some debate took place in which Lord Nugent and Mr. Sykes spoke strongly against the Bill. On a division there appeared for the second reading 253, against it 107. Mr. Brougham gave notice that Sir. Francis Burdett would this day present the general petition of the whole body of the Catholics of Ireland, praying for the removal of all the[redacted] qualifications under which they laboured, and that on this day se'nnight he would take the opinion of the House with respect to granting the prayer of the petition. A petition was presented on Friday last to the House of Commons for leave to bring in a Bill for cutting a Ship Canal through Central America for the purpose of uniting the Atlantic with the Pacific Ocean and for other purposes in Guatimala.

Many of the Captains of the Cornish Mines have engaged in the Mexican Mining Speculations. They have accepted situations at from £7000 to £1000.

The Bill against unlawful Societies in Ireland was last night after some debate committed, and the blanks being filled up in the Committee the report was ordered to be received to-morrow. It is expected that the Catholic Petition will be presented to-morrow in both Houses. In the Lords, by the Earl of Donoughmore, and in the Commons by Sir Franci's Burdett.

The barbarous law of Sacrilege lately introduced by the French Ministers, has finally passed the Chamber of Peers; an amendment tending to mitigate its cruelty, was rejected by a majority of 4.

Meetings to petition for the repeal of the Assessed Taxes are becoming frequent in different parts of the country.

This day Probert was brought up for re-examination at Bow Street, and has finally been fully committed to Newgate for trial. We understand that the case has been completely made out against him. He will be tried at Newgate and not at Gloucestershire as was expected.

Another Dreadful Fire in Edinburgh—Last night this city was thrown into a state of terror by an alarming and destructive fire. It broke out about half-past seven o'clock, in a high tenement at the head of Blackfriars Wynd. The building contains two or three printing-offices, in which it is said to have begun. The alarm being given, the engines were instantly on the spot; but before they arrived, the fire had got great strength. Large wreathes of smoke were seen rising up from the buildings, and a little after nine o'clock columns of flame issued from the windows of the front tenement, being connected with that behind by a common stair, no exertions could prevent the flames from spreading from one to the other. At eleven o'clock the upper stories were completely in flames, and from them the devouring element descended to the ground flat. Fortunately, however, the perfect calmness of the night gave the engines every advantage. As access to the Wynd is almost shut up, we do not know how far the fire has extended. We understand that the fire originated in the Printing-office of Mr. Ritchie, but in what way we have not ascertained. The population of those houses which are destroyed, is said to be immense, they having been let out to families in separate apartments.—*Edinburgh Paper, Feb.* 23.

THE GLOBE AND TRAVELLER, FEB 23.

THE CALLEDONIAN ROSCIUS.

The Caledonian Roscius, Mr. Flowerdew, was brought before Sir Richard Birnie, yesterday, at Bow-street, by a posse of women and watchmen, who charged him with having struck a little girl, the daughter of one of the women, a severe blow on the arm with his perpetual broomstick—or "immortal skewer," as he calls it. The poor child's arm was bandaged, and supported by a sling; and there was abundant evidence to show that the injury had been inflicted by Mr. Flowerdew, with his brandished broomstick. It was also stated that Mr. Flowerdew was in the frequent practice of exercising his broomstick upon boys and girls in the public streets; so that people were afraid of suffering their children to leave home.

When the Magistrate heard these things, he said, "Really it is high time something was done with this man. I was in hopes that his friends had provided for him, and that we should have been troubled with him no more. However, we must not have children assaulted in the streets in this manner, and therefore he must find bail."

"*Audi alteram partem* !" exclaimed Mr. Flowerdew, "Sir Richard, will you give ear to my defence?"

"Certainly," [redacted] the Magistrate.

"I knew you would, for Oh, Sir Richard! you are my second father!" rejoined Mr. Flowerdew; and then he went into his defence in form and manner following:—"Sir Richard, you may remember that when I last had the honour of appearing before you, you earnestly recommended me to lay aside my plumed Caledonian bonnet, lest it should make me a fixed figure for the hand of folly to point its foolish finger at. And O, my second father, I did so—I laid aside my bonnet, with all its honours, and covered my *caput* with this plain round hat. But nevertheless, the small fry of this teeming metropolis, prate continually of my whereabout, and hunt me through the streets as though I were a cat, or a bear, or a badger, or a polecat. I am like the owl, the wisest of birds, followed wherever I go by troops of nasty little pecking sparrows and tomtits. And how, O, Sir Richard, am I to bear all this?—Behold I have a weapon! or rather I had—for my immortal skewer has been taken from me by ignoble hands—even by the hands of these watchmen. But, whilst it *was* mine, was it wonderful that I should sometimes endeavour to keep off my pestering pursuers by giving them the *Anglesea cut*?—(Here Mr. Flowerdew by way of episode, pro[redacted] Marquis of Anglesea, and the nice dexterity of his "cut.") Then turning to the mother of the little girl, he addressed her thus:—"And now my good woman—mother of the most innocent child, whose hurt I shall never cease to lament, let me ask you whether those filthy rags are a fit envelope for the injured arm of a beloved child?"

"I assure you, Sir," replied the poor woman "that they were quite clean till I steeped them in vinegar".

"Vinegar!" exclaimed Mr. Flowerdew, "you are vinegar itself!—vinegar mingled with mustard, & with a medium of pepper to boot."

"Indeed, Sir, I don't wish to hurt you," said the woman, somewhat awed by his lofty delivery—"but to have my child beat in th[redacted] manner was enough to make me angry".

"Anger is unbecoming in a woman," rejoined Mr. Flowerdew, "a woman moved is like a fountain troubled—muddy, ill-seeming, thick, bereft of beauty; and what shall be said of you, who are the flower of brimstone and the very cream of tartar! But you may go home my good woman, I will not trouble you with more questions at this time. So go home, and take your neighbours with you, and your little girl, and make yourselves comfortable, and instruct your children not to congregate in the streets."

Mr. Flowerdew uttered this, as one having authority, at the same time patting the women on their shoulders and pointing towards the door: and they, good easy souls, were turning to withdraw, when Sir R. BIRNIE called them back, had their evidence taken down, and directed that Mr. Flowerdew should find bail for the assault.—"So long as your eccentricities were harmless." said his worship, "they were tolerated; but you cannot be allowed to beat children with a broomstick."

"Ye officers, lead on!" cried Mr. Flowerdew; and, calling upon the watchmen to take especial care of his "immortal skewer," he followed the gaoler to his strong hold.

FRENCH PAPERS.

[FROM THE MONITEUR.]

MADRID, JAN. 31.—A company of merchants, French and Spaniards, have offered to build for the Government six ships of the line, six frigates, and six corvettes or brigs—Disturbances of a serious nature have taken place at Grenada.

[FROM THE CONSTITUTIONNEL.]

Paris, Feb. 1.—The *Etoile* says that the English Ministry were so frightened by the news from the Continent, that they immediately modified the King's Speech, and are retreating before the Holy Alliance. The *Drapeau Blanc* boasts of Prince Metternich's visit to Paris as the cause of the rise of the Funds, and talks of a Congress, that is to put down the Liberals in the four quarters of the world. The Pacha of Egypt has probably proclaimed his independence, and is a Liberal. The *Drapeau* says also, the King of England is personally opposed to the recognition of the independence of the Colonies, and it concludes by saying, "When the hour of Bolivar is come, he will be conquered both at London and Paris." The pacific Journalists of the Ministry have suddenly become very warlike.

[FROM THE ETOILE, DATED FEBRUARY 8]

Paris Feb. 7.—A journal yesterday pretended that a Congress was going to meet at Paris. We do not know whence is derived this news, which has no foundation whatever. The *Constitutionnel* and the *Courier Francais* have immediately laid hold of this piece of intelligence; they consider it as certain, and both of them speak of war.

"Two parties are formed in Europe, one of them must yield to the other, or this division will necessarily produce hostilities." We refer those Journals to the speeches of Lord Liverpool and Mr. Canning, and to the English Journals.—The Times says, there is nothing in the step just taken by England beyond a *legislative protection of existing interests.*

[FROM THE COURIER FRANCAIS.]

Paris Feb. 7.—When the Journals announced the probable arrival of Prince Metternich at Paris, it was generally supposed his journey was not directed exclusively by conjugal tenderness. The Ministerial Journals now confirm their conjectures. M. Metternich, says the *Drapeau Blanc*, is not the only influential statesman expected at Paris; and the word *Congress* has been heard. The *Journal de Paris* says the Prince will meet the greater part of the Extraordinary Ambassadors of the Continental Powers at Paris. The situation of things, it adds, renders a meeting of this description very interesting. It is, then, beyond a doubt that Prince Metternich's journey to Paris is political, that there will be a Congress at Paris, and that this will be held at the period of the Coronation. Is this a flattering spectable for the national pride? as a Ministerial Journal states. The presence of the Ambassadors from the different Powers of Europe indeed a species of homage to the King of France, and can only add to the splendour of the Coronation. But if these Ambassadors come on a different mission then to attend the Coronation; if they meet here as the representatives of the Holy Alliance the thing takes a different form. "The Holy Alliance exercises a high patronage," says the *Drapeau Blanc*, "and has a right to demand sacrifices from those Governments it takes under its protection."

Paris, Feb. 7.—It is well known in the provinces that there is not one officer of the Government, from the Prefect to the humblest Clerk, who may not be dismissed by a mandate issuing from the Church. The political school, which professes the supremacy of the Church, the publicists who claimed some months ago, and have obtained a law of sacrilege, threaten the rights of all the people of France by manifestos, which would be factious, if we did not live in one of these cities where every thing relative to our institutions and to our destiny is at stake. And it is at this moment that the guardians of the Throne require, for the power which rules over them, the two great attributes of sovereignty to raise soldiers and erect scaffolds. Every thing has been said in the Chamber of Peers on the subject of religious communities, and arguments have been used which ought to reach the hearts of parents, and awake their regrets, before it is too late. More important considerations must have interested the statesmen. They will see that the system is opposed to the existence of modern society; that it attacks at their source population and industry; that it replaces property under the disastrous controul of intendents; that it takes land and capital out of circulation, and constitutes a permanent state of hostility against the progress of civilization and the developement of national wealth. They will see that history justifies these maxims. Spain, Poland, Italy and Ireland, are so many examples. Only two Catholic kingdoms have encreased in power; France, which has not yet restored monasteries, and Austria, which has overthrown them.

Paris, Feb. 10.—This last has been a desperate week for balls---Lady Wilmot's, Lady Constable's and others of minor note, closed on Saturday by a most splendid *soirée* at Rothscheild's. All that Paris can boast at this moment of, most distinguished for fashion and beauty, was assembled in his superb Salons, and it is impossible to picture a scene of greater brilliancy. His fetes have long enjoyed a well merited reputation, but this last was incomparably the best he has given. Our fair countrywomen shone pre-eminent in beauty, although, with the exception of the Duchess de Guiche, who was not present, they had to contest the palm with all the handsome women in Paris. Refreshments attendance and music, all was in character.

The King's Speech seems to be viewed in the light in which it was probably intended to appear---very civil and peaceable to us, and to let us have our own way: in short, nothing at which vanity and self-love can take offence.

I expressed an unfavorable opinion in my last as to the result of the canals now making in different parts of France; but I ought to have added, that the Companies who advanced the funds for these works, having the guarantee of Government for the interest of their capital, can never lose more than their chance of profit, which, from the nature of their contracts, can only be a subordinate consideration; indeed unless the nation had taken upon itself this responsibility the canals could not have been undertaken.

Great expectations were at one time formed from the canal of St. Denis, which communicates by a short cut from the Seine, with the basin of La Villette, into which the water of the canal de l'Ouresq flows. La Villette being immediately to the North of the manufacturing and commercial quarters of Paris, it was anticipated that the craft which formerly ascended the river by an expensive and tedious navigation, to be discharged at the quays on the Seine, would have preferred the canal, but this hope has been completely disappointed. Scarcely a single barge, and not one warehouse, is to be seen on the basin; and the St. Denis cut was so wholly neglected, that it was allowed to remain quite dry for more than twelve months. It has been said as one reason for the failure, that the width is not sufficient to admit the passage of the Rouen boats, and that their owners will not be at the expence of building new ones of different dimensions. The Company have, in consequence, come to the determination to construct boats and navigate the river and canal on their own account; but the experiment is to be tried on a small scale as the only alternative to widening the canal and locks. In the mean time great exertions are making to terminate a cut of the same width from the arsenal to La Villette to complete the line of navigation from the East end of Paris to St. Denis. I doubt whether the case will be materially mended even then. The boats which descend the Seine and Marne are exclusively intended for the trade of Paris. Built at the most trifling cost, and without a single nail in them, they make but one voyage, and are broken up immediately opposite to Chaillot for planking, &c. They have no motive therefore for changing their accustomed direction. The craft from Rouen, which are costly and substantial, go no further than Paris; and if ever they make use of the canal it will be for the purpose of discharging their cargoes at La Villette, to which they have hitherto shewn no disposition. I have entered a little at large into the history of these canals as exemplifying the error of the system of the French Government, in deciding on works of this nature without sufficiently considering whether they are really wanted, or can afford compensation for the expense of creating them. Certainly, if the growth of capital should hereafter favour in any considerable degree the increase of internal commerce, these canals will be found useful; but in any case, the works under the direction of the administration of Ponts and Chaussées are more costly than is necessary, and greater attention is paid to effect than to any real advantage to be derived from them. They look well however, make pretty little jobs, and do to talk about.

Paris, 10*th Feb.* 1825.—I omitted in my last to notice the Theatricals, at the Duc d'Avaraz's, in honour of his son's marriage, but in truth, the less that is said about them the better. It was a *Soirée manquée*, heavy and tedious, and very different from his Ball last year. Marshal Soult's is the next grand Fête, and it is impossible not to be amused in his magnificent Hotel; for if the *live lumber* should not please, Murillo's *Virgin* and *Prodigal Son* are always good company.

The Paris Balls are capital for effect, and I will defy any one not to exclaim as they enter "What a number of pretty women!" though a second view may compel the admission that the first judgment was erroneous. A French woman, by her critical attention to her dress, her horror of all that is *bizarre*, and a uniformly good carriage; in other words, her *tournure*, makes a favorable first impression, whatever may be her pretensions to beauty. The dingy skins and undersized figures of a great majority, with features too strongly marked and wanting in softness of expression, are unfavorable to a close scrutiny. Seen by the clear light of day they are positively plain; but the case is widely different when they are *made up* for the evening, and seated round a well-lighted *Salon*. I was at a great Ball a few nights since where the company was almost exclusively French, and of what is termed the society of the *Chaussée d'Antin* Bankers, Merchants, &c. I thought, at the first glance, I was in a circle of beauties; and yet I could single out none more *distinguée* than the wife of W. the Banker (an American), and the daughter of the rich B. the Architect, both pretty women certainly, but nothing more. On the other hand I did not see one dowdy nor one fantastical looking ill-dressed woman. Whether I should be able to say this of a London Society of the same class may be doubted.

English Ladies who have submitted to a course of French drilling, and whose husbands or fathers are contented to sacrifice their comforts to supply the *necessaire* of a French *toilette* make a great *sensation;* but in a trial for beauty I would recommend them, generally speaking, to choose daylight and other ground, for the Ball-room. The Duchess de Guiche would be safe in either case; but then her grandfather and grandmother were Foreigners.

Thanks to Madam Campan, the Count de Segur, and others, we begin to be intimate with the old French Court; and I see nothing to make me doubt the justice of Lord Waldegrave's severe remarks on the interior of a Palace. A charming little woman, the Marquise de B., one of the Duchess de Berry's ladies, had such a reputation for cutting nails that the Duchess requested she would try her skill on her's. Will it be believed that a compliance with this harmless fancy of her Royal Highness was the cause of such *tracasseries*, that it led to a formal complaint to the Duke de Berry, who was obliged to interfere before peace was the privilege of another, and Madame de B.'s interference was viewed by the jealous humour of her companions as an attempt to monopolise Court favour. Since the Duke's death, the Princess has amused herself innocently enough, as I believe, with looking after her dairy and poultry at Rosny, as zealously as any farmer's wife, and in making occasional excursions as some relief to the monotony of the Tuileries. Scandal has whispered that the freedom from restraint in these absences acquired additional charms from the attentions of the Prince de L; but be this as it may, one of the first acts of the present Reign was a *paternal remonstrance* with her Royal Highness. Who may have prompted it, I will not pretend to say; but it was received with the spirit of Maria Theresa's great grand daughter, and met by complaints of the hardship of withdrawing her children from their mother's control, and depriving her at the same time of all that could interest or amuse in the absence of her more important duties. Poor Princess! it is only necessary to hear the details of the mortal dulness of the ordinary life at the Chateau, and the eternal Games at Loto for francs in Madame's Salon, at St. Cloud, to sympathise with these feelings.

[FROM THE COURIER FRANCAIS.]

PARIS, FEB. 18.—M. Rollac, who was arrested on account of his concern in M. Ouvrard's business, has been again set at liberty. A society has been formed at Paris in favour of the Greeks, and consists of all those who subscribe an annual sum of 50 francs. A Committee of twenty members are to manage the affairs of the Society. The following are the members of the Committee:—MM. Andre Cottier, Count St. Aulaire, Viscount Chateaubriand, the Duke de Choiscul, the Duke de Dalberg, B. Delesser, Firmin Didot, Count Mathew Dumas Egnard, the Duke of Fitz-James; Count de Harcourt, Count Alexander de Laborde, Lafitte, Laine de Villeveque, Count Alexander de Lameth, Count de Lasteyrie, Duke de Rochefoucault, Liancourt Fernaux, sen., Count Sebastianei, baron de Stael. By the assistance of this Committee a loan for the Greek Government had been negociated, but previous engagements concluded in England, and difficulties thrown in the way by the Minister of Finances who objects to have the loan quoted, have induced the Greek agents to renounce the loan at Paris, and accept that at London. A subscription by the Members of the Committee alone has amounted to a sufficient sum to educate a number of young Greeks for several years. A letter has been written to the President of the Greek Government, to request that he will send some youths to Paris, selected from among the families which rendered themselves most illustrious in the war of independence.

MARCH 11, 1825.

[FROM THE JOURNAL DES DEBATS.]

PARIS, MARCH 8.—In opposing the law of Indemnity on the 7th, M. Cassimer Perrier said, "I do not much like quoting the example of the Ministers of foreign nations; but since it has been done by others, allow me to recommend to your imitation the wisdom of the English Government which places itself at the head of civilisation [violent murmurs, several voices ——"have done then"].——That Government which, at length, is quitting the route followed by Lord Castlereagh, who put an end to himself, because his political system was overthrown [great noise]. That Government which, by wise Treaties, seeks new consumers and producers, while we check the producers and seek only creditors. We feel that the new financial law is full of disasters, and, therefore, we oppose it. This law appears to us not an act of justice, but of re-action, and counter revolutions are the germs of all revolutions."

PARIS, MARCH 8.—Five per Cents, Jouiss. du Sept. 22, 1823, closed March 5, at 106f, 15c.; J. du March 22, 1825, opened at 103f. 75c.; closed at 103f. 40c.—Bank Stock, 2050f. —Neapolitan 5 per Cents, Certif. Falconnet, 91f. 35c.—Rent d'Espague, 20¼.—Royal Spanish Loan, 1123, 59⅞.

LONDON.—FEB. 24.

The German papers mention the breaking out of great disturbances in Servia. It is thought the Turkish power there will be placed in a very critical situati[on] insurrections.

The vast consumpti[on] within these few yea[rs] America and Greece, has[e] ducing an extraordinary ris[e] article; the usual price was [£] but it now fetches from 32s.

Captain Richard Glasspool [is] sworn into the command of the [ship] *hamshire*, consigned to China dire[ct].

The forthcoming memoirs of M[adame] Genlis will, it is said, appear at one[ce] same time in England, France and Ge[rmany]. Madame de Genlis has accepted upwards [of] 50,000 francs for the copy-right of these me[m]oirs.

Miss Foote continues to be a great object of attraction. The managers of the great provincial theatres are endeavouring to out-bid each other in the salaries they offer for her engagement. Fifty guineas a night is the lowest sum offered. The Lessee of the Dublin Theatre is said to have offered her 1000 guineas for 14 nights performance.

It has been determined that the Thames Quay shall be erected on the South and not on the North side of the Thames, as was originally intended. The first idea has been abandoned in consequence of the many impediments which became insurmountable.

LONDON,—SATURDAY FEB. 26, 1825.

Another great fire has occurred at Edinburgh. It broke out on Tuesday night, in one of the large buildings at the head of Blackfriar's Wynd. The damage done is very considerable, and a great number of persons are left houseless, as the building, which is completely burnt down, had been let out in different families.

Mr. Canning has been absent from the House of Commons for some days, in consequence of indisposition, and tho' now better is still confined to his house.

In the House of Commons last night Sir Charles Long presented a petition from the Trustees of the British Museum, praying that they might be enabled to purchase the valuable oriental collection of Mr. Rich, formerly the East India Company's Resident with the Pasha of Bagdad. It consists of curious manuscripts, medals and antique relics, discovered in the neighbourhood of Babylon and Nineveh. The Petition was referred to a Committee. In course of his speech Sir Charles Long stated that Sir Richard Cold Hoare intends to present to the Museum his extensive library, which comprehends a complete collection of Italian History and Topography, collected in not less than 17 or 18 thousand volumes. The value set on Mr. Rich's collection is £8000. In the Committee of Supply which immediately followed, the sum of £15 416 was voted for defraying the expenses of the British Museum for the year 1825.

The Bill for suppressing the Catholic Association in Ireland, was read a third time, the ayes being 226, and the noes 96, majority 130.

The debate on the Hyderabad papers has been again adjourned. Yesterday the Court met at the East India House, when the business of the day was opened by Sir John Doyle, who resumed the speech he was unable to conclude last Friday. The Hon. Bart. spoke at great length in defence of the conduct of the Marquess of Hastings. He assured the Court that the statements put forth by Sir Charles Metcalf were not to be relied on. With respect to the Hyderabad Loan, the Hon. Bart. contended that the interest charged was not exorbitant, and defended Palmer and Co. on that score. In reference to the charge of favoritism which had been urged against the Noble Marquess, Sir John Doyle accused his enemies of distorting some passages in the documents and omitting others in order to suit their purpose. The Hon. Bart. next spoke in favor of the character of Chundoo Loll, and particularly supported it by a minute of Mr. Stuart. (Mr. Stuart explained that the passage alluded to by the Hon. Bart. was only introduced as a quotation in his minute.) The Hon. Proprietor then in consequence of a call to order from Mr. Poynder commenced a severe personal attack upon that Gentleman, who, he said, had stated that Lord Hastings himself had solicited the house of Palmer and Co. to admit Sir William Rumbold as a partner. "This," continued the Hon. Bart. "is a most rank and gross falsehood, put into the Hon. Gentleman's mouth doubtless by his brief-maker."—*Mr. Poynder* in explanation denied that he had made such a statement. —*Mr. Stuart* next addressed the Court. He began by denying that there had existed any feeling of hostility on his part towards the Marquess of Hastings in the transactions with which he was concerned. He then proceeded into a detailed defence of his own conduct with respect to Aurungabad and the 60 lac loans. He contended that the sanction which the house of Palmer and Co. had received from the Govenment was equivalent to the strictest guarantee for any money they had advanced for the pay of the Nizam's troops. He conceived it to have been the duty of the house to submit their *accounts* for examination and he (Mr Stuart) held this opinion at the time, but the majority of the Council were against it. *Mr. Weeding* declared that the whole of Mr. Russell's Speech of last Friday was a fallacy from begining to end. The Hon. Proprietor then proceeded to point out some inconsistencies, as they appeared to him in that Gentleman's

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[redacted] a statement of the [redacted] question. He con- Palmer and Co. had interest, and as to the [redacted], he had * himself to [redacted]ration at their hands, and [redacted]dready. Sir *Charles Forbes* [redacted] rate of interest said, that it [redacted]fact not at all equal to the risk [redacted] he would not risk money under [redacted]umstances for a still higher rate of [redacted] it was almost impossible for men [redacted] not been in India to understand the [redacted]ty of raising money there. He thought [redacted]ers. Palmer and Co. had been greatly injured and calumniated. He would accordingly support any adjustment between the original resolution and amendment, for he would consent to nothing, which did not include the claim of those unfortunate Gentlemen. In the event of that not being done he would support the original motion. *Mr. S. Dixon* was addressing the Court when he was interrupted by vehement cries of "adjourn" and upon the motion of General Thornton, the debate was further adjourned to Monday next.

MARCH 1.

Yesterday the adjourned debate on the Hyderabad papers was again resumed at the East India House.—*Mr. Freshfield* rose and stated, that he understood Sir John Doyle had at the last meeting referred to him as the Solicitor of Mr. Adam. He was not present at the time, but he felt himself bound to deny the assertion. —*Sir John Doyle*, in explanation said, that what he complained of was, that the friends of Mr. Adam should have thought it necessary to come forward to vindicate that gentleman's character when it was not under consideration. —*Mr. Impey* replied, that the gallant General was not correct in that statement, for an honorable proprietor (Mr. Hume) had on the first day of debate threatened to impeach Mr. Adam.—*Captain Maxwell* was firmly of opinion that the charges against the Marquis of Hastings were not established. He did not conceive that the letters furnished any evidence of favoritism on his part. As to the Hyderabad accounts, he could not but declare that the explanation of Mr. Russell, on a former day of the debate, appeared to him both clear and convincing. He (Capt. Maxwell) however thought that the most proper place for going into these accounts would be either Hyderabad or Calcutta; at all events it was not London. In conclusion he recommended the Honorable Chairman to withdraw his amendment, as the proprietors had no right to express an opinion with regard to the Directors' despatches, as the acts of the Court of Directors were the acts of the proprietors at large.— —*Mr. M. Wasbrough* in addressing the Court for the first time, thought it necessary to state the reasons of his doing so. The honorable proprietor first adverted to the attacks upon Mr. Adam. He considered it unfair to hold out the threat of impeachment to that gentleman when he was not present to defend himself. He then proceeded to show that there was not throughout the whole proceedings any feeling of hostility on the part of Mr. Adam towards the Marquis of Hastings. The honorable proprietor next made quotations from the documents of Sir Chas. Metcalfe in answer to the charge of inconsistency brought against that gentleman. He entered into a very full statement of the various transactions to which the documents before the Court referred, and came to the conclusion that the Marquis of Hastings had been imposed upon by the representation of the house of Palmer and Co. Whatever might be said of the unfairness of granting the licence, it was most evid[redacted] the Noble Marquis had done it from [redacted]tives. Upon the whole he thought that by carrying the amendment they would not be reflecting on the general conduct of that nobleman, and he should therefore give it his support—*General Thornton* thought that the Noble Marquis was certainly open to a charge of favoritism, but not to the house of Palmer and Co. but to Sir Chas. Metcalfe, and in support of that opinion the gallant General referred to various documents. Adverting to the attack made on the character of the Noble Marquis by the reports of Sir Chas. Metcalfe, he observed that it was the fortune of great men to have calumniators; it was the case with Mr. Hastings, and was now that of the Marquis of Hastings. He had always thought highly of that nobleman, but since this discussion had taken place, he thought more highly of him than ever. He concluded by expressing his intention of supporting the original motion.—*Mr. Pattison* hoped he might be allowed to offer an opinion on the subject, which he conceived to be one of the most paramount importance to the interests of the Court, and to the Noble Marquis whose name was connected with it. The Hon. Director then entered into an explanation in reference to the charge of inconsistency which had been urged against him, in having signed the letter from the Court of Directors in 1821, and then having brought forward a motion to give the Marquis of Hastings an annuity of £5,000. He conjured the Chairman to withdraw his amendment, which, if carried, would involve them all in very serious consequences, as the proceedings must all inevitably go to a higher tribunal, where perhaps an inquiry for years might take place.—*Mr. Stephen* supported the original resolution, after which the motion for adjournment was put, and the Court adjourned to 12 o'clock this-day.

* Not legible in the MS.

The *Dublin Warder*, of last Saturday, quotes the subjoined passage from a Speech of Mr. O'Connell, in the Catholic Association, at their meeting on the preceding Wednesday, prefixing to the article the following head:— "Objects of the Roman Catholic Petition to Parliament, illustrated by the Assassination of Archbishop Sharp."

"With reference of the ascendancy and possessions of the Bishops and Clergy of the Established Church," observes the *Warder*, "Mr. O'Connell, in his speech to the Catholic Association, on Wednesday last, made use of the following words (if the report of his speech be correctly given):—

"*The Scotch did not quietly behold their oppressors* riding by them in their carriages, displaying their wealth. They bowed them down, *with the sword of the Lord*, DESTROYED THEIR ARCHBISHOP, *and then fled to their fastnesses.*" The *Warder* adds, that it does not charge Mr. O'Connell with *meaning*, in this, no more than in a former instance, to convey to a bigotted and infuriated rabble the hint of assassinating the Archbishop of Dublin; but that such language is highly blameable as fraught with mischievous and exciting suggestions, to a people worked up to a high state of bigotted and fanatical hostility against the Clergy of the Established Church, and utterly incapable of distinguishing between what is liberal and figurative in the orations of their popular idol." What Mr. O'Connell really *meant*, if he used the words attributed to him, we shall not presume to say. We hope, for the honor of human nature, that he did not mean that, to which such words, so used, would too obviously tend.

Low as we rate Mr. O'Connell's judgment, (and we certainly consider him one of the most injudicious of all the blunderers, that ever maried a cause they intended to support) we could not pursuade ourselves that he had been guilty of such monstrous *folly* as the *above account* of his speech, if true, would have proved him to have exhibited. We therefore, took the trouble of referring to the *Dublin Evening Post*, the official organ of that august body—the Catholic Association; but, with what feelings did we rise from perusing the account giving in this *official* organ? Let our readers judge, from the words which we are now about to quote, from a speech in which he lauded a Mr. Lawless, for the justness and eloquence with which he had *eulogised* the conduct of the Scotch. Mr. O'Connell proceeded in the following terms? "Scotland—which his friend Mr. Lawless had so justly eulogised, in the beautiful language of Curran, *not less eloquent than his own*—for more than one hundred years Scotland was the turbulent part of the Empire. She did not exhibit the patience or self control of Ireland, nor patiently suffer herself to be trampled on while her oppressors rode by to triumph. She BOWED DOWN WITH THE SWORD OF THE LORD the Archbishops and Bishops; and when the force of the British arms became too strong for her people, they retired to their mountains, and after renovating their vigour, they returned to carry desolation to the very dwellings of their assailants. The Scots rose in *repeated* insurrections, and retaliated on their force by more than one successful rebellion. They got possession of their King, and then sold him into the hands of his enemies. The scene of carnage and desolation was renewed after the Restoration; and if the Scots fell, their only consolation was, that they dyed their avenging swords with the blood of their enemies."—*Dublin Evening Post, Feb.* 3.

Such is the historic *eulogy* sent forth by the Catholic Association to the dark and bigotted Roman Catholic populace in Ireland!

CITY, THURSDAY.—There is a general gloom over the Money Market, and the prices of every description of funds are rather lower. Consols are for the April Account 93⅞ 94.

The alarm respecting the India news has, in some measure, subsided. The India Stock for the opening, 14th instant, which was yesterday in the panic 278, is to-day 280 to 281. The Bonds, previously to the news 95 and 96, are to-day 88 and 89.

The South American Stocks continue heavy but without any reduction in the prices, Colombian Bonds 91¼ 92, Mexican 81⅛, New Script 3⅛ premium, Spanish 24⅜, Greek 1¼ to 1½ discount. In the other Foreign Stocks there is no alteration.

The prices of Mining Shares fell considerably last night and this morning; the market is heavy and still lower; the chief speculation is still in Pasco Peruvian, on account of the interest it has excited in Parliament and the continued attacks upon it. The price to-day has fluctuated from 30 to 32. The Directors are about issuing a new *exposé* of their affairs to satisfy the public.

In new Schemes there is again a bustle: the two Companies of to-day are the Chilian and Peruvian Mining Association, which comes out at 6*l.* to 8*l.* premium; and the Royal Irish Mining Company, which is 1½ to 2 premium.

The panic in the Mining Shares is ascribed to what the Lord Chancellor said yesterday in Court respecting Joint Stock Companies.

MR. MATHEWS' MEMORANDUM BOOK.

It is difficult to give an idea of an entertainment of this nature, by the selection of particular jokes. Among other traits he introduces an elderly gentleman, a *Mr. Methusalem*, who observes that in his *youthful days*, a newspaper would serve a family with amusement for a week, but now it took a week to read a newspaper. In those "olden times," too, we had snow in December and sun-shine in May; while now, snow came in March and sunshine in September. Such was the intire change in all things, that youth, who formerly thought of nothing but love and the wedding ring, was now attracted only by fighting and the prize-ring. He endeavours to improve on the ingenuity of the projectors of the day, by proposing, in a trip to the City, "the New, London, Patent, Adonis. Hair-curling Company," to go by steam with "a *twenty barber power*;"—"a New, London, Metropolitan, Self-adjusting Dumb-bell Company;"—"a British Mousetrap Company;" and a "Tunnel Company" to the Antipodes, through which passengers and parcels are to travel to the other side of the world, through the centre of the earth in patent "suspension buckets." There was an imitation of Mr. John Kemble, who was introduced in the performance of *Hamlet*, when Benson, who played the *Ghost*, imagined himself poisoned by a glass of brandy and water he had drunk. Suett, Fawcett, Dowton, Munden, and others, were very successfully mimicked in the "Novel reading Watchman." Mr. Mathews having observed a watchman constantly reading in his box when returning home after the performance some years since, at Drury-lane Theatre, used to pop his head into the watch box, and squeak in a cracked and puerile voice, "What's o'clock?" He passed the word to his brother players, above enumerated, who carried on the same frolic, and in their respective intonations and manners, he give us the "What's o'clock?" Finally, he, Mr. M. was apprehended, by the watchman, whose complaint at Bow-street he gives in a dialect perfectly Hibernian, which terminates unsuccessfully, leaving him to pay five shillings "for being insolent to the gentleman." Among other characters is almost made up of ejaculations of "indeed!" & "you don't say so?"

(FROM THE CONSTITUTIONEL OF WEDNESDAY.)

Of all the nations of the Continent, France only can by its position and its manufactures attempt to rival England; but the latter has been permitted to develope her genius and her power; and particularly during the last 40 years, her ability seems to have been doubled, and the negligence of France in the same proportion encreased, as if to hasten the triumph of British power and commerce. In the great struggle of this period, England by her happy situation, placed as it were in the centre of the universe, communicating with all nations by her vessels, has not ceased to act with admirable freedom of will; while France, on the contrary, hurried along by fatal passions, has never chosen her true interests, but acted from blind and destructive impulse. While treaties were forming in Europe, assuming the name of a Holy Alliance, for the support of pernicious prejudices, England tranquilly allowed things to take their course, apparently agreeing to that treaty, until after the death of Lord Castlereagh, when Mr. Canning was called upon to become the Pitt of a new era; but more fortunate than his predecessor, instead of having to combat and calumniate liberty like Mr. Pitt, he has the glorious lot assigned him of advancing with the enlightened reason of his nation, which is indignant at any return towards barbarism; and he has the most generous part to act that ever Minister in the annals of the world had. It was said to Mr. Canning, "make war in Italy and Spain;" but like Mr. Pitt, who waited until the Revolutionists declared hostilities, he has remained undisturbed, occupied in promoting the welfare of his own country: and as we have just witnessed his measures respecting America, we may presume how he will act towards Portugal, Egypt, and Greece. He will do nothing hastily, but he will, nevertheless, always precede our line of policy.

Feb. 22—A deputation of West India merchants waited on his Majesty's Ministers last week; the result was not satisfactory. It is understood that 6d. per lb. reduction in the home consumption of coffee will take place; the question as to sugar being used in distillation, favourably entertained by ministers; as to the question of the introduction of foreign sugars, particularly from the Mauritius, no satisfactory explanation.

The West India planters and merchants are, however, about to receive the best and surest relief, a great advance in the prices of all colonial produce.

The briskness in the colonial market is without precedent.

Cotton.—There was an active demand in the cotton market during the whole of last week, at daily improving prices, chiefly by speculators, but the trade have also taken freely.

On Saturday an express from Liverpool again occasioned a great sensation, and we estimate the sales since at 5000 bags at a further advance of ⅛d. per lb. The briskness yesterday and this forenoon is again very great, and extensive purchases will probably take place before the close of this day. It is now apparent the consumption of cotton in Europe is greater than the import.

Silks,—The East India sale commenced yesterday; China silks are selling 6s. *a* 7s. Bengals 7s *a* 9s. per lb. higher than the last sale prices.

Indigo is in request at 9d. *a* 1s. per lb. above the India house sale prices.

Rice is in demand: Bengal 19s. *a* 21s. Patna 25s. fine Carolina 40.

Atlantic and Pacific Canal.—On the 24th Feb. in the House of Commons leave was given to bring in a bill to enable the Atlantic and Pacific Canal Company to sue and be sued in the name of their Secretary.

India.—In the House of Commons February 24th Mr. Hume called the attention of the House to the privilege the India Company possessed of sending persons away from their territories. He alluded to the banishment of Mr. Buckingham and Mr. Arnot. The result in India was that a degree of alarm pervaded the whole of that country, and that no man would risk the expression of his opinions, through the fear of deportation. He moved for papers, which, after some remarks from Mr. Wynn, were partly granted.

Marsh, Stracey, and Co.—On Friday night a meeting of the Creditors of Marsh, Stracey, and Co., was held at the Oxford Coffee-house, Oxford street, to receive the report of the accounts from the sub-Committee, and to prepare for the meeting on Monday, when the bankrupts are to pass their examination before the Commissioners. Mr. Lloyd, a considerable creditor, was called to the chair.

Some very free observations were made respecting the conduct of the bankrupts. It was stated that the bad debts amounted to between 3 and 400,000l.—that if the accounts had been made up fairly, it would have appeared that Mr. Marsh has drawn out of the concern for his private use not less than at the rate of eighteen thousand per annum for the last ten years. The attention of the meeting was particularly called to a statement of the bankrupts accounts, published by the assignees, by which it appeared that the Exchequer Bill accounts were regularly assigned by March, Stracey and Fauntleroy till June 1824, and that after that, by Fauntleroy only—a fact, which it was alleged, must excite in the minds of the creditors an opinion that Marsh and Stracey had discovered, in June 1824, the illegal practices of their partner, which they concealed, and declined signing the accounts in future, least they should implicate themselves in his frauds.—A resolution was passed, "That the Solicitors attend on Monday, at the final examination, on behalf of the creditors," and the Meeting adjourned.

At the theatre one evening whilst Munden and Fawcett were dressing, the latter observing the former screwing up his face before a looking glass asked him "if had *bottled* his eyes?"—"Yes," returned Munden, "and Iam' now goiug to cork my eye brows.'

SIR JOHN PHILLIMORE AND CAPT. WALLIS.

In the latter end of the last or the beginning of the present month, the Niemen frigate, of 28 guns, Capt. P. W. P. Wallis, having been ordered to sea from Spithead, hoisted [redacted] Peter, the customary signal for all Officers repair on board. From the alleged, and certainly very strange supposition that the hoisting of such a signal betrayed a want of discipline in the ship, and from as strange and equally erroneous an idea, that he had any right to interfere on the subject, while an Admiral commanded at the port, Capt. Sir Jn. Phillimore, Knt., of the Thetis, of 46 guns, thought proper, personally, to charge Captain Wallis (who was Second Lieutenant of the Shannon when she captured the Chesapeake,) with "lubberly" conduct, &c., and to threaten that, if the signal remained up the next morning, he would order it to be taken down.

Day-break saw Blue Peter still flying at the Niemen's mast head, and soon afterwards the Thetis made the signal for the Niemen to send on board one of her Lieutenants. As soon as the Lieutenant reached the Thetis, Sir John, after a vehement exordium about the danger of setting a bad example to the service, &c. desired the Niemen's Lieutenant to go back to his ship, and strike the offensive bit of bunting. Angry enough, as may be supposed, the Lieutenant pulled away from the Thetis, and, on stepping on the Niemen's quarter-deck, proclaimed aloud the orders and remarks of Sir John. Captain Wallis, very properly, went instantly to Admiral Sir George Martin, to complain of Sir John's conduct. The Admiral told Capt. Wallis to pay no attention to the interference, but proceed to sea as he had been ordered; while he, Sir George, against whom, as the Commander-in-Chief, the offence was committed, would write to the Admiralty for a Courtmartial upon the Captain of the Thetis. Sir George did, accordingly write, and the Court-Martial would have been ordered, had not some member of the Admiralty Board suggested that an apology, in the first instance, be demanded. An apology was demanded and made, and thus ended the affair.—*Morn. Chronicle, Feb.* 21.

A singular case came before the Sheriff's Court, Coleman-street, recently. Count de Montholon, executor to the will of Bonaparte, sued M. Lafitte, banker of Paris, for 3,248,500 francs, deposited with M. Lafitte when Bonaparte left France, in 1815, & which M. Lafitte acknowledges to be in his hands. The Jury assessed the damages at 129.482l. 6s. 2d. the whole amount claimed. The French Government, we believe, restricts M. Lafitte from parting with the money.